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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1873. NO. 148.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLII CONGRESS.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

Senate in Session All of Saturday Night and Sunday Evening.

Struggle Over Appropriations.

House Amendment Increasing Salaries Receives but Two Affirmative Votes in the Senate.

Case of Senator Patterson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported that the Senate and House Committees were unable to agree upon the acceptance of any of the models offered for a statue to the late Admiral Farragut. The models were not entirely worthy of the subject.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the finding of the grand jury in relation to the officers of the Wallkill Bank, of New York State, sent him as chairman of the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. PENTON, it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution of inquiry, whether any officer of the army, while stationed in South Carolina, received or attempted to procure payments from the State Legislature for services, or has been admitted to practice, or has practiced at the bar of the State, while receiving pay as an officer; also, whether such officer is now on duty in said State, detached from his regiment. Objection being made, Mr. Bayard said he offered the resolution in the interest of the character and efficiency of the army; also, in some degree for the protection of South Carolina, and he would call it up at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois two per cent. bill had been rejected.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and EDMUNDS opposed the motion, and it went over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sundry Appropriation bill. The pending amendment to pay the Washington Board of Works $910,000 for street improvements in progress opposite and around government property was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to add a paragraph appropriating $50,000 for a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with a proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to add to the classes of work now done by the Bureau in Washington. After remarks by Mr. COLE in opposition to the proviso, it was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, offered an amendment providing for the establishment of Sub-Treasuries at Cincinnati and Chicago.

Mr. COLE objected to it as not being in order and it was ruled out.

Mr. CORBETT presented the credentials of his successor, J. H. Mitchell.

Mr. SAWYER, from Committee on District of Columbia, offered an amendment to reimburse the late corporation of Washington for improvements of streets and avenues not chargeable to private property, and not included in previous appropriations, $1,000,000.

Mr. PERRY moved to reduce the amount one-half.

Mr. SAWYER modified the amendment so as to appropriate only one million, and it was then agreed to.

The amendment directing the Committee on Printing to contract with Wm. J. Murtagh, the lowest bidder, for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress was laid on the table.

Mr. WINDOM moved to reconsider the amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the census takers of 1880, or their heirs, the sums set to their credit in the Treasury for unclaimed compensation. Lost.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment appropriating $35,000 for light house near Narragansett. Adopted.

Recess until 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.—Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment reappropriating the unexpended balance of the appropriation last year to enable the President to carry out the Civil Service reform. Agreed to. The bill then passed.

Mr. DAVIS moved to reconsider the vote by which the Louisiana bill was rejected.

Mr. MORTON said the taking up of this bill again would make an extra session. The situation in Louisiana was grossly exaggerated. The only troubles now emanated from this chamber—not from the Senators, but from the interposition, especially one man (Warmoth), who, having run Louisiana for years, now undertook to run this Senate.

Mr. HOWE thought if it was any desire to pass a bill to meet the difficulties in Louisiana it could be speedily passed. The discussion satisfied him there was no such desire. Therefore he was willing to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought it impossible to give the people of Louisiana an opportunity to elect their own government at this session. There was some consolation in the fact that the President would keep peace there until the people could have a fair election.

Mr. WINDOM thought the question more important than the River and Harbor bill. If Senators were anxious to give Louisiana an opportunity to elect its own government the Senate could not see what stood in the way.

Mr. BOREMAN congratulated the country upon the fact that the Democracy had been converted to the idea that there is power in Congress to reach State governments said to have been destroyed. Mr. BOREMAN proceeded to enlarge upon this subject, but Mr. THURMAN several times with points of order which were sustained.

Mr. Boreman abruptly asked, with the inquiry: "What are we going to talk about?" (Laughter.)

Mr. MORTON then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 28.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, moved to non-concur in the House amendments and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the House amendment increasing salaries 50 per cent. but not except the clause increasing the President's salary $25,000. Some little debate followed on the increase of salary question.

Mr. CARPENTER hoped the House amendment increasing the salaries of members would be disagreed to, because it was entirely too small. (Laughter.)

Mr. FLANAGAN took the same view, and expressed the fear that unless the salaries of Congressmen were increased the people would send inferior men to Congress. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOGAN said if he were to vote to increase a salary he would be for a real increase, which this House amendment would not give.

Mr. WRIGHT said the Republican party was committed to economy. Senators who consulted their own interests in this matter would not consult the interests of the people, were untrue to their trust.

Mr. HOWE agreed entirely with Mr. Logan. He thought that members of Congress had better stay to do with their present salaries until the people should be prepared to pay them fairly.

Mr. Edmund's motion was lost—yeas 20, nays 31.

Mr. MORTON said if he was to have an increase of salary, he wanted a substantial increase.

Mr. RILEY, in view to make the salaries of members $7,500, but withdrew his amendment.

The question was taken on the striking out of the increase of members' salaries. Lost—yeas 24, nays 25.

Mr. BAYARD moved to increase the salaries of judges of the Court of Claims. Lost.

The Senate then voted to non-concur in the House amendment increasing salaries—yeas 2 (Bayard and Stockton), nays 55.

Mr. MORTON called up the House bill to fix the time of election of California representatives of the forty-fourth Congress. Messrs. CASSIDY and COLE advocated it and it passed.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the House provision in the Legislative Appropriation bill, providing for a suit in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, etc., was concurred in. The other one amendments were then non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Mr. RANSOM presented the credentials of Mr. Jarvinar, Senator elect.

Mr. COLE made a report from the Conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, which is concurred in.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the River and Harbor appropriation bill, the pending question being on the improvement of the Great Kanawha was ot agreed to. The appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Washington and Georgetown was struck out. The bill to authorize the continued enjoyment of Mr. Haas as engineer of the United States British Mixed Commission, notwithstanding a election to Congress, was passed.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, reported adversely to the petition of Joan H. Anthony and others for the constitutional recognition of woman's right to vote.

The Senate is still in session at 3:35 A. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1873.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS ON SUNDAY.

The following is the conclusion of Saturday's Senate reports:

The appropriations for St. Clair, Illinois, White, St. Francis, Mississippi and Ohio rivers were retained in the original bill; also, nine appropriation for the improvement of the harbors of Ashtabula and Cleveland, Ohio, and for completing the Louisville and Portland Canal. The other amendments reported by the committee relating to the appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors were agreed to. The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in. The bill was then passed.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the Raccoon Forks land bill, and it passed.

Mr. STEWART called up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, called up the House bill to provide for the payment of judgments of the Southern Claims Commission.

Pending action upon the bill Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take a recess until seven P. M.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the committee appointed by order of the Senate to consider the communication from the House of Representatives relative to Credit Mobilier reported a bill which they recommend that duty, and made a report, feel that their duty in the matter had been discharged, and although they did not hold themselves in the light of prosecutors, still they deem it proper to call the attention of the Senators to the fact that the report lies upon their table, and having done that they await such action of the Senate as in its judgment is desirable. They make this announcement in order to relieve themselves from any possible duty that may be devolved upon me as the organ of the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, who was a member, proposed that the bill should be printed and had not received any consideration. He objected to singling out for such a black rate one of the railroads that was now on the list. Modifications were made on that law. The bill involved an increase on the price of all kinds for one year, general use, and it would cost as much to collect the tax as the tax itself would produce.

After considerable discussion the motion to recommit was laid on the table and the bill was sent to the Senate.

Mr. DICKEY, from Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill rejected and referred to a conference committee.

Mr. MORTON insisted on adhering to the appropriation of $250,000 for establishing two military posts on the Indian frontier between Texas and Kansas. He said there was more in that than was apparent. It concealed another Indian war. He hoped that fact would be stood by the House and country.

Mr. Dickey's motion was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules and order a Committee of Conference on the Agricultural College bill. Lost—Yeas 82, nays 88; not two-thirds.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment appropriating $2,823,000 for deficiencies in the Departments of State, Treasury, Territories, Interior, Justice, Navy and Post Office Departments, and miscellaneous matters. It includes the item of $54,900 for a Custom House at St. Paul, Minn.; one providing for special stamping machines for the House and Senate, to be used for stamping books and public documents, the accounts to be kept by the Postoffice Department and charged to the respective Houses. The amendment was also opposed by Messrs. Holman, Coghlan, Willard, Hibard, Speer and Maynard as being simply a restoration of the franking privilege, and the continuance of the present system of publishing tons of useless public documents. It was advocated by Messrs. Potter and Coleman. The amendment was rejected.

At ten minutes past 12 the committee rose and reported the bill, which was thereupon passed.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill. After half an hour's wrangle over the proposition to pay certain members from Georgia who were sworn in on February, 1871, their full pay for the Congress commencing in March, 1869, it was carried. It was then proposed to non concur in all the Senate amendments to the bill and refer them to a Conference Committee. That was done in regard to all the amendments except the one ordering Congressional debates to be printed at the government office until a contract would be made. This amendment was concurred in and a Conference Committee appointed.

Mr. MERRIAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the suppression of the trade in obscene literature. Agreed to.

The House then, at a quarter past one o'clock adjourned until nine o'clock Monday morning.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer on the South Atlantic coast will move northeasterly beyond Cape Hatteras. Northwest winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with lower temperature will prevail on Monday in the South Atlantic States. Fresh, cold northerly winds in the Gulf States, north and west winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, in the Middle States. Light winds and cloudy weather in New England. Strong northwest winds, with cold weather, will prevail from the lake region to the Mississippi valley. Cautionary signals will continue at Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Killed in Meadville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., March 1, 1873.

A brakeman by the name of Henry Ockerman was killed early this morning while stringing the bell rope on top of a freight train which was just pulling out from this station. The rope is supposed to have caught while he was jumping from one car to another, causing him to fall between the cars, which ran over him and killed him instantly.

CRIMES.

Supposed Murder at Rushville, Ind.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—A report has reached here of a supposed murder at Rushville, Ind. A man was found on the public highway five miles from that city, yesterday morning, dead, with a bullet hole through the head. From papers found on the body his name is believed to be either Kerr or Hatfield. It is supposed he was murdered Friday night for his money.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Report of Committee on Education Presented —Also Report on Legislation—Debate on Apportionment of Representation.

The Constitutional Convention, reassembled to meet daily at 10 A. M., and adjourn at 3 P. M.

Mr. Darlington, from the Committee on Education, reported the following proposed article.

ARTICLE 1. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated.

Mr. Darlington, from the Committee on Education, reported the following proposed article.

An act to amend the 2d section of the 1st article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. They shall appropriate at least one million of dollars for each year to be annually distributed among the several school districts, according to law, and applied to public school purposes only.

SEC. 2. No money raised in any way whatever for the support of public schools, shall ever be appropriated to, or used by, any religious sect for the maintenance of any sectarian school, while under its own control.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office for the term of four years, and his salary or compensation shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. No appropriation shall be made to any county, city, or borough, school district, or other public or municipal corporation, which ever make any appropriation, grant, or donation of land, money, or property of any kind to any church or religious society, or to any university, seminary, academy, college, school, or any literary, scientific, or charitable institution not under the control or managed by any church or sectarian denomination.

SEC. 5. The arts and sciences may be encouraged and provided for in colleges and other institutions of learning under the exclusive control of the state.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may enact laws requiring industrial schools and require the attendance therein of vagrant and neglected and abandoned children.

SEC. 8. They shall, by general law, provide for every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

The Convention again went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislature, Mr. C. A. Black, of Greene in the chair. A motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday, by which out the clause "no city or county shall be entitled to more than six Senators was had agreed to. The debate continued for an hour and up to the hour for adjournment.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, made a report, of which the following is an abstract:

An oath of office to be taken by the members of the Legislature before they assume their seats in the body to which elected.

That the time of commencement election for members of either house shall be determined by the Court of Common Pleas for Dauphin in which the returned member lives.

That either house shall have power to punish for contempt or disorderly behavior, to enforce obedience to its process, to preserve order, to protect its members against violence or offers of bribery, and with a concurrence of two-thirds expel a member, and that a member may be tried for bribery, and corruption shall not be eligible thereafter to either house.

That no law shall be passed except by bill, which shall be preceded by a preamble briefly reciting the reasons for the same, and no bill shall be passed or shall be so altered or amended in the course of its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

That every bill shall be read at length on three different days, and that no bill shall be passed finally unless a majority vote, taken by yeas and nays, shall be in its favor.

That amendments to bills by one house returned to the other for concurrence, and reports of conference committees shall not be adopted, unless there is a majority vote taken by yeas and nays.

That the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws regulating the affairs of counties, cities, wards, etc.; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges, or public grounds; erecting new counties, or changing county lines; incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters; remitting fines, penalties or offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, etc.; changing the law of interest; exempting property from taxation; creating corporations or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

That no bill shall be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the Court of Quarter Sessions of any county has power to confer the same, or granting powers and privileges which have been provided for by general law, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction.

That no local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published for at least thirty days in the manner or thing to be affected may be situated.

That all public stationery, fuel, &c., shall be furnished, and all printing executed and binding performed under contracts given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum prices and conditions as shall be fixed by law, and no member of either house shall be interested in such contracts.

That no law shall be passed to extend the time of any public officer, nor to increase or diminish his salary after election.

That the Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item in the general Appropriation bill, but no appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the members, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members.

That the Legislature shall not delegate to any commission of private persons, corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or form any municipal function whatever.

That no act of Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person or property, and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted.

That no obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation held or owned by the Commonwealth shall ever be released or extinguished, postponed or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall the liability of any railroad corporation be released by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

That the Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any hereafter to be conferred by or under any law.

That a member of the Legislature shall be guilty of bribery, and punished as shall be provided by law, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, from any company, corporation or person, any money, testimonial, reward, thing of value or personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action is to be influenced, or be influenced thereby, or shall after his election and during his term of office become or continue to be the agent, attorney or other employee of any corporation or person, knowing such corporation or person has or expects to have any personal or special interest in the legislation of the Commonwealth.

Evening Session.—On motion of Mr. DUNNELL, a bill was passed extending by two years the time for the pre-emption on public lands in Minnesota and Dakota, to make payment therefor.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from Select Committee on Credit Mobilier, reported a bill for securing the interests of the United States and public in the control of the Pacific Railroad. Under control, he recommitted. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, to examine into the financial condition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and to inquire into the collusive action between that company and the Central and Pioneer Company, which constructed the road; also as to the disposition of corporate moneys, bonds, stocks and other property of the road that they await. Such matters as they shall deem proper, and in order to the more effectual discharge of their duties, shall be entitled to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish government. The resolution was passed without division.

Mr. COX called up his motion to reconsider the vote of last night on passing the bill to make the duty on macaroni or vermicelli thirty-five per cents ad valorem. The bill was laid and ordered printed and had not received any consideration. He objected to singling out for such a black rate one of the articles that was now on the list. Modifications were made on that law. The bill involved an increase on the price of all kinds for one year, general use, and it would cost as much to collect the tax as the tax itself would produce.

After considerable discussion the motion to reconsider was laid on the table and the bill was sent to the Senate.

Mr. DICKEY, from Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill rejected and referred to a conference committee.

Mr. MORTON insisted on adhering to the appropriation of $250,000 for establishing two military posts on the Indian frontier between Texas and Kansas. He said there was more in that than was apparent. It concealed another Indian war. He hoped that fact would be stood by the House and country.

Mr. Dickey's motion was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules and order a Committee of Conference on the Agricultural College bill. Lost—Yeas 82, nays 88; not two-thirds.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the Deficiency bill. There are some items in the bill relating to the District of Columbia, the opportunity this afforded was taken advantage of for the introduction of matters connected with Washington. The attacking party was led by Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Stevenson delivered what he called his "Valedictory to Washington," which Mr. Sargent intimated should have been spoken at the Opera Comique.

The last item in the Deficiency bill was for $1,956,000 for postage stamps for the use of the several departments of the government for the fiscal year 1874. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the amendment providing for special stamping machines for the House and Senate, to be used for stamping public books and public documents, the accounts to be kept by the Postoffice Department and charged to the respective Houses. The amendment was also opposed by Messrs. Holman, Coghlan, Willard, Hibard, Speer and Maynard as being simply a restoration of the franking privilege, and the continuance of the present system of publishing tons of useless public documents. It was advocated by Messrs. Potter and Coleman. The amendment was rejected.

At ten minutes past 12 the committee rose and reported the bill, which was thereupon passed.

The House then took up the Senate amendments

STATE NEWS.

During 1872, according to the report of Health Officer Addicks, of Philadelphia, there were in that city 6,496 marriages, the largest number in any one month being in October, 658, and the smallest in March, 424. Of births there were 20,072, 10,557 males and 9,521 females; 177 pairs of twins, and three sets of triples. The greatest number of births occurred in December, 1,083; the least in April, 1,440. Of deaths there 20,544, or a ratio of 1 in 37.23 of the population, computing it at 725,000. The largest number of deaths reported in one month was 3,243, in July, and the least 998, in November. The total number of births from July 1, 1869, to December 31, 1872, was 211,033; of marriages, 77,126; of deaths, 200,948.

Ann Margaret Shinn, late of Norfolk, Va., recently deceased, bequeathed her whole property, after the payment of her debts, to the trustees of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary, for the purpose of establishing a ward to be known as the "Shinn Ward." The Infirmary will receive about $10,000 by this bequest.

At Parkersburg, the West Chester *Local News* says, the rolling mill is being pushed rapidly towards completion. The furnaces are completed, the engines and boilers are in position, and the rolls, with an immense amount of other machinery, have put in an appearance.

The receipts from internal revenue in the Twenty-first District—Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana counties—for the month of January, were $50,700 99. Of this amount spirits paid $45,173 68, on 1,382 barrels.

An Irishman in Williamsport visited a marble-yard in that city, and ordered a tombstone for his wife's grave, leaving full directions as to inscription. The work was done at the time agreed upon, but Patrick did not call for it. After waiting for several months, the manufacturer sent a note to the bereaved husband, requesting him to call. He did so, inspected the stone, and asked how much it would cost to have the name erased. The price was named, he paid it, and explained that his wife was alive and well, and that he ordered the stone while drunk. Patrick will be well that tombstone "at a great sacrifice."

John Hanna, the ruffian who committed an outrage on the person of Miss Eleanor Mathers, an aged lady living near Mercer, a couple of weeks ago, has been convicted and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

The Clarion paper are a good deal worried over the proposition for the removal of the county seat to Ridgway. The movement must have some strength.

The editor of the Oxford *Press* has received from a friend a copy of the *Pennsylvania Packet* of April 8th, 1776.

Mr. Oliver Pier, of Corry, is a "born hunter," although old age and total blindness prevent his following the occupation. He killed his first deer when but thirteen years old, and during the sixty years since then has brought down, according to a carefully kept record, 502. Often he has killed as many as six in a day's hunting, and during one season his record shows that from sixty to seventy of nimble-footed creatures succumbed to his rifle ball. The has in his time killed a number of bears, wolves and other wild animals. He slew twelve bears in one year, received $200 bounty for wolf scalps taken in the county.

The tapers must be reforming. The *Dispatch* says that a drunken man is rarely seen on the streets of that city.

It is stated that Hon. William H. Shortridge, member of the Legislature from Warren county, is lying very ill with small-pox at his residence in Youngsville.

It is reported that the wife of a lumberman, Valhalla, has fallen heir to a fortune England of $1,000,000.

A ghost is reported as having made its appearance in Muncy in the shape of a very beautiful young lady, who goes from house to house, never speaking to any one and only moaning. "I cannot find it—I cannot find it."

A young lady in Harrisburg, the other day, having sharpened a pencil to a long, fine point, placed it in her mouth, with the point inside, and then practiced on the piano. While subsequently in the act of closing the piano the pencil left the mouth, passed through the roof of the mouth, breaking off and leaving it and a portion of the end of the pencil in the mouth. A physician performed great difficulty in extracting it.

The Clinton *Democrat* says: Notwithstanding the severity of the winter, rendering log jobbing almost an impossibility, and in fact only allowing the work in many places, the lumbering interests of this county are being carried on fully, much to their credit and the satisfaction of those who are depending upon them for work. We have been informed by responsible authority that upon their contracts in Cameron and Clinton counties, more than fifty million feet of logs have been put in the streams, and that no fall rains will be required to bring them to market, unless a majority vote, taken by yeas and nays, shall be in its favor.

That amendments to bills by one house returned to the other for concurrence, and reports of conference committees shall not be adopted, unless there is a majority vote taken by yeas and nays.

That the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws regulating the affairs of counties, cities, wards, etc.; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges, or public grounds; erecting new counties, or changing county lines; incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters; remitting fines, penalties or offices or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, etc.; changing the law of interest; exempting property from taxation; creating corporations or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof; granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

That no bill shall be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the Court of Quarter Sessions of any county has power to confer the same, or granting powers and privileges which have been provided for by general law, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction.

That no local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published for at least thirty days in the manner or thing to be affected may be situated.

That all public stationery, fuel, &c., shall be furnished, and all printing executed and binding performed under contracts given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum prices and conditions as shall be fixed by law, and no member of either house shall be interested in such contracts.

That no law shall be passed to extend the time of any public officer, nor to increase or diminish his salary after election.

That the Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item in the general Appropriation bill, but no appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the members, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members.

That the Legislature shall not delegate to any commission of private persons, corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or form any municipal function whatever.

That no act of Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to person or property, and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted.

That no obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation held or owned by the Commonwealth shall ever be released or extinguished, postponed or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall the liability of any railroad corporation be released by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

That the Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any hereafter to be conferred by or under any law.

That a member of the Legislature shall be guilty of bribery, and punished as shall be provided by law, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, from any company, corporation or person, any money, testimonial, reward, thing of value or personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action is to be, or that he has influenced thereby, or shall after his election and during his term of office become or continue to be the agent, attorney or other employee of any corporation or person, knowing such corporation or person has or expects to have any personal or special interest in the legislation of the Commonwealth.

Evening Session.—On motion of Mr. DUNNELL, a bill was passed extending by two years the time for pre-emptions on public lands in Minnesota and Dakota, to make payment therefor.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from Select Committee on Credit Mobilier, reported a bill for securing the interests of the United States and public in the control of the Pacific Railroad. Under control, he recommitted. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, to examine into the financial condition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and to inquire into the collusive action between that company and the Central and Pioneer Company, which constructed the road; also as to the disposition of corporate moneys, bonds, stocks and other property of the road that they await. Such matters as they shall deem proper, and in order to the more effectual discharge of their duties, shall be entitled to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish government. The resolution was passed without division.

Mr. COX called up his motion to reconsider the vote of last night on passing the bill to make the duty on macaroni or vermicelli thirty-five per cents ad valorem. The bill was laid and ordered

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

INAUGURATION DAY.

THE CROWD GATHERING.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Senate in Continuous Session.

Extra Session Not Probable.

Congressional Debate Printing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1873.

The Crowd Gathering.

The national capital to-night presents a lively appearance. During the past twenty-four hours there have been considerable accessions to the large gathering of people who arrived here yesterday, in anticipation of the inaugural ceremonies of the 4th. The day has had anything but the air of a quiet Washington Sabbath. The Senate, with exception of a brief recess during each day, has been in session continuously since Wednesday, including to-day, and has disposed of nearly all of its business. This prompt action obviates the necessity of an extra session. In the meantime strangers in the city have availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing a live Senate in full operation. The largest arrivals will be to-morrow. Most of the military organizations will reach here in the afternoon. The hotels are already crowded, and many are securing accommodations in Baltimore.

The Fair in Which Washington Sat.

Among the interesting features of the inauguration ceremonies will be the chair in which George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States. At the request of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Mr. French, this interesting relic was sent here by its owner, who resides at Val Hall, Westchester county, New York, and was received yesterday. Mr. Wm. Coventry H. Waddell, whose wife owns the chair, in a deposition which accompanies it, says that he was appointed Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York by President Jackson the 7th of November, 1831, that upon assuming the duties of his office he found that the room appropriated for the uses of the United States Circuit and District Court of New York was on the second floor of the northerly side of the present City Hall; that during the occupancy of the room by the deponent there was placed in the room a large arm chair, in a dilapidated condition, of no real value aside from its associations, which, from satisfactory evidence derived from ancient servitors, some of them then still living, was the identical chair which was used by General George Washington at his first as President of the United States, in Hall of New York, which chair was subsequently removed to the city of Philadelphia, and placed in the Hall of Congress, where it remained until the removal of the seat of government to the city of Washington, when it was removed to that city. The letter accompanying the deposition is addressed to John M. Brodhead, second assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a personal friend of Mr. Waddell. The chair will be used by General Grant on his inauguration. It is a quaint relic of Revolutionary days, solidly constructed of mahogany, rudely though substantially made, with straight legs and back, and an old style seat, stuffed and covered with leather, and is in a passable condition, with the exception of accommodating the proportions of one of the weightiest members of the Supreme Court.

American and China Cable.

If the objections of Senator Casserly result in the defeat of the American, China and Japan Telegraph bill, it is understood that a new company will be formed in San Francisco to undertake the work.

The Question of Rank.

The decision of the Attorney General on the question of rank between certain regular and volunteer officers of the navy, referred to some time ago, will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy to-morrow. The Attorney General coincides in the right maintained by the regular officers to hold their present numbers on the navy register. The volunteer officers will rest their case to Congress.

The Printing of Congressional Debates.

The concurrence of the House to the Senate amendment transferring the printing of the debates of Congress from the present contractors to the Government printing office, is thought, after the first year, will prove a great saving. The present printers have the stereotypes of the back volumes. These will have to be purchased, or reset and restereotyped, which ever can best accomplished. The publication of the Congressional Globe was stopped in anticipation of this change. All that will be required will be a small increase of material and printing, by this office, of the annual reports of the government, except the money, is placed under the direction of the Public Printer.

Personal.

Lieut. Fred. Grant, of the Fifth cavalry, son of the President, has arrived here to witness the inauguration of his father.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1873.

SUBSIDY INQUISITION.

Representative Sypher, of Louisiana, was before the Credit Mobilier committee this morning. He said he took an active interest in all steamship subsidy bills, but more especially in the bill to establish a line from New Orleans and Mexican ports, by which the Southern people hoped to be connected with the Atlantic coast by railroad. He voted for the Pacific Steamship bill. Was a friend of Garrison's bill, with the hope of securing a line. Thinks a subsidy would be necessary to any bill. He never was offered or paid or asked any money for his influence whatever, nor did he make any proposition to any parties interested in or connected with steamship or railway lines.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The chair on which Washington sat just before his first inauguration has been received here from New York. President Grant will sit in it Tuesday next, previous to taking the oath. The chair belongs to the mother of Mr. Waddel, who was Marshal for New York under President Jackson.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Miles Carroll, Miles McCulloch, Henry Warlyck and James A. Sanders, of South Carolina, convicted with Ku-Klux crimes in the Supreme Court, have been pardoned.

A telegram from a high official of New Orleans says there are no apprehensions of collusion.

Communication with the city was restored this morning, in accordance with the vote of the House last night. The Senate has not yet taken action on the matter.

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He proposes to say the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for false imprisonment. This will bring the question of the power of Congress before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Waddell, in his deposition, was the first to receive the news to-day of the election of Gen. McMillan of the McHenry Legislature, which will give him a Senatorial term. Wadsworth congratulated McMillan, who is here.

MORE BONDS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for fifty millions of 1862 bonds, second and third series, and registered bonds. Forty-five millions are coupon, and five millions registered, payable as follows: First, that while the evidence satisfies him that a combination did exist between Clayton and Edwards-ward, the thing of value of which Clayton agreed to issue a certificate to Edwards as a member of the House of Representatives, and did according to usage, it is not established that having obtained his seat by the election held on the eleventh of January, of which he received the Democratic votes, the act is not recognizable by the Senate; second, that the charge made of procuring his seat by the presentation of the letter in connection with White is sustained by the evidence: and third, that he obtained five other votes, which made his majority and were necessary to his election, by giving to those electors, as a consideration for their votes things of value, namely, the use of his influence and if for the same purpose he had paid them money in kind.

THREE PER CENTS. CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $300,000 of three per cent. certificates. This includes all the $10,000 certificates that were issued.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1873.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES HARD AT WORK.

The Committees of Conference were in session today at the Capitol on disagreeing amendments to several of the Legislative, Executive and General Appropriation bills. The Senate has yet to act on the House Deficiency bill. The business is in such a state of forwardness that no one now seems to anticipate the necessity of a special session of Congress for legislative purposes. The Senate has more business than the House, but will make much progress by the long session to-night. The Senate Utah bill has yet to be acted upon by the House. The railroad and car-builders of the country are stirred up by the action of the Senate Committee on Patents, in reporting in favor of extending the Atwood patent car wheels, which patent died nearly five years ago. The owners of the Tanner patent car are lobbying for an extension of their patent, and the Hodges brake is also in line for extension. A strong effort will be made to defeat these projects.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR MARCH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 bonds on the first and third Wednesdays and $500,000 on the second and fourth Wednesdays next to sell $1,500,000 coin on each Thursday during the current month of March.

COLFAX

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873.

THE Secretary of State is hereafter relieved of all duties belonging to the Territories, and these are transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

THE extra session of the Senate will bring about a reopening of the Louisiana case in considering the credentials of PINCHBACK, the KELLOGG Senator.

CONGRESS has made commendable progress with its work during the past two or three days, and it is now thought that there will be no necessity for an extra session.

THE report of the debates in the Constitutional Convention for the first forty-two days, ending on February 13th, occupy 733 large printed pages. And the "big talk" is still progressing.

CYRUS ELDER, Esq., has issued, in pamphlet form, his able paper on the Tax System of Pennsylvania, read before the Social Science Association of Philadelphia on the 23d of January last.

IT IS reported that the government of the Cuban Republic, through President CESPEDES, had decided to abolish its diplomatic and other missions to this country, recall its representatives, and transfer its efforts for diplomatic recognition elsewhere.

TO-DAY and to-morrow the multitude of rapacious schemes which, after a score of defeats, are pushing their claims on the National Treasury as hungrily as ever, will need more careful watching than at any previous period of the session. Let every friend of honesty and economy be constantly on guard.

THE national debt was reduced $5,277,880 during the month of February. There is only one drawback to this satisfactory exhibit, and that is, that the statement completely spikes the guns of the opposition, and turns all their diatribes concerning the extravagance of the administration into hopeless illogical confusion.

AFTER a thorough and exhaustive discussion of minority representation by the Constitutional Commission of New York, the proposition to embody it in the organic law of that State was on Saturday defeated by a decisive majority. The costly experience of Illinois with regard to the experiment is having a good effect in deterring other States from following her example.

THE United States Customs Department at Philadelphia was reorganized on Saturday by a reduction in the force of thirteen day inspectors, seven night inspectors, four weighers, three messengers and four permanent laborers. This reduction will make a saving to the government at that port alone of $28,000. A number of changes in the clerical department were also made, with a view to greater economy and efficiency.

WE COMMEND to the thoughtful consideration of all whom it may concern, the fact that Hon. JAMES LYONS, a veteran Virginian, who acted with the Straight-out Democrats in the late campaign, has just published a letter, in which he advises all honest Democrats to rally round the Administration of President GRANT, and give him a manly support. He says the coalition party has given to Virginia the very worst government that the State has had within his knowledge, extending through a period of many years. Pittsburgh *Post* and New York *Tribune* please copy.

THE President of the Union Pacific Railroad makes the remarkable statement that that company issues over three thousand free passes annually. The *pro rata* fare to San Francisco and return is $112; so that these gratuities amount every year to nearly a half a million dollars. The Executive Committee, after mature deliberation, have decided to refuse free passes to all applicants hereafter, on the ground that the committee are trustees for both the government and stockholders, and that, as the revenues of a railroad are derided as well from revenues as from freight, they ought to pass nobody except employees of the road.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the principal and accrued interest of forty-five millions of the five-twenties coupon bonds known as the second and third series issued under the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, and five millions of registered bonds of same date, will be paid at the United States Treasury on and after the first of next June, and that interest will cease from that day. The numbers and designations of the bonds are given in the notice. The government does not pay a premium in redeeming its called bonds. It pays only the face, but as it pays in gold the holders get the market premium on the coin, which is now nearly equal to the advance in the price of bonds above par.

MR. BUTLER'S bill to increase the salaries of the President, Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, Vice President, Speaker of the House, members of Congress and Delegates, passed the House in an amended form on Saturday, by a vote of 100 to 97. It provides that the compensation of members of Congress shall be $6,500 per annum, in lieu of any other pay or any allowance for mileage, newspapers or stationery. The salaries of other officers were not changed from the shape in which they were originally reported. The subject came up in the Senate, and the proposition was voted down by 2 yeas to 55 nays. It now goes to a committee of conference, but there is small possibility of the Senate receding from its action of Saturday.

IN REGARD to legislative interference on the part of the general government, with the view of correcting abuses which have crept into railway management, public sentiment is divided, with perhaps the weight of present opinion against it. Reflecting this view, the Senate Committee on Commerce have reported that it is inexpedient at the present time to introduce a bill regulating freights on contiguous lines of railroad through two or more States. They say they have not the necessary information on which to report a bill, and intimate that they are not in favor of any proposition which has yet been presented. Senator VICKERS, for a minority consisting of himself, has submitted a long report against the constitutionality and expediency of the proposed measure.

IT IS announced that EVANS, the swag-loving adventurer, who undertook to settle his own account with the State and to pay himself out of the moneys of the State in his hands, will appear in person at his trial, which is set for to-day at Harrisburg, and that Judge BLACK is to be one of his counsel. The Judge is a member of the Constitutional Convention, where he indulges freely in denunciation of the Legislature, as being composed mainly of "rascals." We cannot believe, however, that the members are the "rascals" he represents them to be, or he would have been retained, ere now, as their attorney. He was the attorney of the CHORPENNING claim, of some scheme to capture an island in the Pacific, redolent of guano, of MCCOMB, in his Credit Mobilier suit, and now turns up as the attorney of EVANS. The fact, therefore, that the much maligned Legislature has not also retained him may be accepted as evidence that their case is not yet looked on as desperate.

IT APPEARS that after the vote on the question of censuring BROOKS and AMES had been taken in the House, the former member walked directly over to the seats of Messrs. ELLIOTT and RAINEY, the colored members from South Carolina, who voted against the resolution of censure, and earnestly thanked them. This incident is described as exceedingly "touching and affecting." Possibly it was, BROOKS having all along been a bitter and uncompromising opponent of equal rights. But if, as is claimed, the act was intended as an acknowledgement of, and an atonement for his error in this regard, it would seem to indicate a remarkably mean conception on his part of the true character of such rights, and of the duties and obligations of men in relation thereto. Gratitude to individuals for favors experienced is creditable enough, but it has nothing whatever to do with the question of justice toward a race. Why, if this "atonement" was intrinsically proper, was it withheld so long?

HON. THOMAS HOWARD, a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention from Allegheny county, is out in a published vindication of his course in voting with the great body of the Democratic members of the Convention, to incorporate in the new Constitution the provision that every voter shall indorse his name upon his ballot, before voting. We presume that gentleman feels himself at home among such associates; for ourselves, if we should chance to be found in such company, we should at once conclude that we had gone wrong, and seek the first opportunity of getting away. The great mass of the Republican members of that Convention voted against that proposition, and did so under the natural impulse of their principles; while the great mass of the Democratic members just as naturally voted the other way. That Mr. HOWARD should be found voting with his political opponents and against his friends is proof either that he has hitherto trained in the wrong party, or that he has lost his bearings and is drifting about without guide or compass.

As to the indorsing of ballots, it is too plain a case to be argued. There can be no argument on a self-evident proposition, and no proposition can be plainer than that a requirement to indorse a ballot effectually destroys its secrecy. We can admire the pluck which exacts viva voce voting, where every one wants to know how everybody else votes; but we despise the craven spirit which seeks to preserve the *form* of a secret ballot but denies it in spirit. If the establishment of a political reign of terror is what is wanted, let us go back to the use of the machinery of the old slaveholding oligarchy, and compel every one to walk up to the polls and give his vote with his voice. That, at least, had the merit of boldness and frankness. Everybody knew what it meant. But this sneaking plan has no such merit. It has nothing whatever to commend it; and if Mr. HOWARD believes it has, let him persist in keeping it in the new Constitution, and that instrument, as "Invisible" says, will be voted down by 500,000 majority.

WANTED—NERVE.

There is a very general concurrence on the part of the newspaper press of the country, in condemning the action of the House in the AMES and BROOKS case, as in every way illogical and defective. More than two-thirds of the members have declared by their votes of censure, that AMES and BROOKS have been guilty of acts for which expulsion is the only proper punishment, yet they had not the nerve to expel them. The resolutions adopted recite clearly the offense of bribery on the part of AMES and of receiving bribes on the part of BROOKS; and if bribery and being bribed do not carry expulsion in their train, of what offense can a member of Congress be guilty that would justify a resort to that extreme measure? Plainly, the House lacked nerve, and gave way to personal sympathy at the expense of justice.

This result has demonstrated more clearly than ever that the present House has developed in no one of its members a power to lead and combine its discordant elements into harmonious action. The House, in fact, has no leader. Every member acts on the impulse of the moment, without consultation with others, and the consequence is seen in that natural tendency to be swayed by sudden currents of feeling, which always characterizes masses of unorganized men. There have been occasions when the present House gave out all the symptoms of a mob—not in rioting or in rowdyism but in being swayed hither and thither by blind but overmastering impulses. It is a pity that it does not contain some one powerful mind with power to combine and lead its masses into consistent and harmonious action. its course, on Thursday, was that of a mere mass meeting, and not that of a deliberative body.

This fact is partially owing to the disintegration wrought by the GREELEY movement last fall. Nominally, the Republicans have a majority in the House; but men like BANKS and FARNSWORTH, BLAIR and STEVENSON, who went off in the GREELEY bolt, not only reduced that majority to a mere fraction, but introduced an element of disorganization that has left the House practically incapable of concerted action. The state of affairs in that body is like that of the Israelites in the time of the Judges, when there was no king in the land, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes. No legislative body, subject to a controlling sense of subordination would ever have committed the folly of finding men guilty, as indicted, and then refusing to punish them. The verdict of the backwoods jury would have been preferable—"not guilty, but they mustn't do it again."

Fortunately, this anomalous House is drawing to the close of its existence. At noon, tomorrow, it will expire, and its place will be occupied by a body composed of better, or at least more harmonious, elements. Let us hope that it will learn the value of deliberate and concerted action, under recognized leaders, and not drift, as this House has done, into a legislative rabble.

Fortunately, too, the public generally has a higher sense of consistency and justice. To the people, in such cases, an appeal lies, and will be successfully prosecuted. There is no mistaking the result of that appeal. What the popular verdict will be is already apparent. The House, by being just and consistent, could have prevented such an appeal; but having provoked it by its pussillanimity must abide by it. That its days are so nearly numbered is a matter of sincere rejoicing, and we pray that we may henceforth be delivered from ever looking upon its like again.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

According to a London dispatch of the first of March, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have made up their minds to reject Mr GLADSTONE'S Irish University Education bill. Looked at from a merely Protestant or secular point of view, the resolution of the Bishops may well excite some surprise. The Ministry at present in power has throughout its history shown a liberality towards the Catholics of Ireland so unmistakable as to awaken a good deal of prejudice among zealous Protestants, while it has been frankly acknowledged by the leaders of the favored sect. Indeed, they know perfectly well that a Ministry more inclined to deal justly with the Papal Church has no chance of attaining power, and that the present government has been enabled to pursue its exceptionally liberal course, in a great degree through the influence which it has derived from the personal character and intellect of Mr. GLADSTONE. As the University Education bill referred to contains all the concessions the Bishops have any reason to expect, as they must know that no Ministry which might succeed the present one, would think of yielding so much to their demands it seems rather remarkable that the Bishops do not regard the measure with more favor.

From a Catholic or ultramontane point of view, however, the action of the Bishops is easily understood. It is perfectly of a piece with the course of the Catholic hierarchy in Switzerland and in Germany, where they have fully proved that their policy is to make no concessions or compromises which may seem to imply recession from any position once taken up. Whatever may be their faults as politicians, inconsistency is not one of them In Switzerland and Germany the question in dispute is the absolute right claimed by the Bishops as the representatives of the Pope to rule the Church without interference on the part of State. In Ireland the question in dispute is the right of the Bishops directly or through their subordinates to superintend and control the education of the people. And in maintaining such these claims the Catholic hierarchy are simply faithful to the doctrines of the famous Syllabus.

The object of Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill is to abolish the objectionable privileges heretofore enjoyed by Irish Protestants in the matter of education, and to place Catholics and Protestants on the same level. The bill constitutes a single University for Ireland, in which all the existing colleges, such as the Queen's University, Belfast and Magee College, etc., shall be merged. This great university shall have its own professors, organization, revenues, etc., and shall examine candidates and grant degrees. In order to avoid difficulty on account of religion, no tests are required to qualify the student either for examination or for a degree, and neither theology nor moral philosophy or modern history is a subject of instruction or examination in the university. These are the essential features of the measure, and it is not difficult to conjecture the grounds on which the Catholic Bishops object to the compromise. They hold that theology and moral philosophy lie at the foundation of all sound education, and that without them there can be no education worthy of the name. Modern history also as it expounds the rise and expansion of the heresies of the sixteenth century and accounts for the present deplorable condition of the Christian world in its state of alienation from the Church, seems to them a study next in importance to theology and ethics, and perhaps essential to their satisfactory illustration. Therefore, to accept the proposed plan of education as at all answering the just demands of the Irish Catholics would seem an act of self-stultification in the rulers of the Church, equivalent in truth to the admission that their life-work is mere pretense and imposture.

On the other hand, Archbishop MANNING and many leading Catholics in England are reported to be in favor of Mr. GLADSTONE'S measure. And, in so far as a foreigner may presume to have an opinion on the subject, their view seems founded in good sense and in sense of justice. Very many, perhaps a large majority of the Protestants concerned attach as much importance as Catholics do, to religion and morality as elements of education, and the conclusion of these studies from the curriculum of the new university is certainly not intended to disparage their value. It is taken for granted that instruction in these subjects will be secured in some other way. The step is a step in the direction of the secularization of education, a policy rendered necessary by the difference of creed. Common school education is more and more felt to be a necessity, and if people can not agree in their religious belief, and consequently as to the religious education to be imparted to their children, the only alternative seems to be that the subject shall be relegated from the schools and left to parents and those whom parents may prefer as religious teachers. Not only in England and in the United States but in France, Italy and Germany opinion is constantly tending more and more decidedly in favor of the secularization of education, so far as the schools are concerned, and whatever the consequences may be, there can be little doubt that the experiment will be fully and fairly tried.

WHAT WITH the protracted strike of the colliers on the one hand, and the growing scarcity and dearness of the coal supply, on the other, the industrial situation in England is becoming decidedly grave. Some three hundred furnaces—equal to one-seventh of the entire number—were put out of work in the North of England iron district a couple of weeks ago. An immense amount of distress has been caused by the lock-out. It is reported that from the latter part of December up to the middle of last month, 60,000 iron workers in one district alone have forfeited as much as $2,000,000, receiving only from the colliers a scanty pittance of $50,000. It will thus be seen that the colliers are not only inflicting suffering on themselves and their families by their obstinacy, but also on many other trades and occupations whose prosperity is of vital importance to that country. England without coal is England shrunk in influence and power. No wonder that the political economists are becoming alarmed.

ST. LOUIS also has furnished a case in which a jury has refused to sustain a Life Insurance Company in declining to pay a claim, on the ground that a clause in the policy specified self-destruction as a contingency to which the policy did not apply. In this case the claimant, Mrs. KELLER, proved that her husband, whose life was insured for two thousand dollars, had committed suicide in a state of temporary insanity in which he was not responsible for his actions. In defense the company did not deny the facts alleged, but merely appealed to the declaration recorded in the policy that, if the person insured should commit suicide, the policy would become null and void. After brief deliberation the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, in accordance with which the company has to pay the policy and interest on the amount for the whole time during which payment has been refused. If so frequent a contingency as suicide is *ipso facto* to vitiate a policy, it is really not easy to see why anybody should insure his life for the benefit of survivors.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant Fred Grant arrived in Washington last week, and will stay over the inauguration. The likeness of this young gentleman to his father daily grows more striking.

The Mayor of Schenectady, New York, recently disguised as a "rough," and staggered through the streets to test the vigilance of his police. He was arrested, and examination showed burglar's tools, a policeman's whistle, and other uncanny things concealed on his person. He was about to be locked up to await trial, when his disguise was disarranged and he was recognized and set free by his thunderstruck subordinates.

Mr. Uyeno, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Mori at Washington, is expected to leave Japan in March. Mr. Mori was honorably recalled some months ago, but one of the causes of his successor's delay in starting for Washington has been the illness, terminating in death, of his father. Mr. Uyeno will abandon popularity till Mr. Mori's place at Washington. He is the latter's superior in age and official experience, and speaks English very well, having studied abroad.

Nearly seventeen years have passed since Brooks' assault on Sumner, yet new facts connected with it are every now and then coming to light. A party of gentlemen were dining with Hon. James L. Orr in Washington, just prior to his late departure to his foreign mission, when he incidentally spoke of the affair. He said he had heard of the intended assault, and meant to have prevented it by being in the Senate-chamber and arresting the blow. On his way thither he stopped in the library to look at a book, which, not being readily found, detained him a few minutes longer than he supposed, and during the delay the assault was made. Brooks confessed to him, before his death, that he never meant to have it so deadly as it was—intending only to "disgrace" the Senator with the South by a flagellation—and said he could not believe at first that Sumner was really hurt. He said, further, that he was tired of life, and wanted to die (the notoriety he won was killing him by inches—every bully and blackguard in the South thrust his attentions and acquaintance upon him, and it was too terrible a punishment to bear.

The position of editor-in-chief on the *Christian Union*, vacated by the resignation of Henry Ward Beecher, will probably be filled by Professor Moses Coit Tyler.

Frederick Douglass, who lectures in Philadelphia on the 10th of March, on "Reminiscences of Slavery and Anti-slavery," has authorized the manager to say that in this lecture he will refer to the manner of his escape from bradom, a secret he has never before revealed to the public.

It will be a most interesting circumstance if Mr. Weed carries out his purpose of setting 1,000 ems of type in aid of the printers' statue to Mr. Greeley. They were long close allies and long determined antagonists, but their antagonism was blemished by no unworthy words or acts. However they were separated by the strifes and passions of politics, it was impossible that two such men should not honor and respect each other. It is an olive leaf which Mr. Weed seeks to lay upon the grave of his great fellow-worker and old-time friend.

Dr. Abner Phelps, one of the oldest physicians in Massachusetts, died in Boston, last week, aged ninety-five years. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1826, and on the second day of the session offered an order, which is said to have been the first proposition for a railroad ever made before a legislative body in this country.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is reported to be "nervously" awaiting the publication of Dr. Lushington's rejoinder to her attack on the memory of Byron.

Professor Seelye, of Amherst College, has been lecturing on Christianity in India for some time, and his scholarly efforts have been listened to in Bombay by large and attentive audiences. He became involved in a discussion with the Brahmins, and being a thorough scholar and well versed in the sacred books of the Hindoos, he has succeeded in arousing among them a profound interest.

A REMARKABLE discovery has recently been made by Professor O. C. Marsh in the upper cretaceous shale of Kansas, from which it appears that the long suspected link between birds and reptiles has come to light. The skeleton of a bird was first found, which was about the size of a pigeon, and had the remarkable characteristic of a bird-skeleton with biconcave vertebrae, belonging only to reptiles. On subsequently removing the surrounding shale the skull and portions of both jaws were brought to light, bearing undoubted reptilian peculiarities, with other portions of the skeleton entirely avian in type. That all the parts belonged to the same individual is unquestionable, thus furnishing the Darwinians another proof of their theory. It was an aquatic bird, carnivorous, and is the only one, thus far found, exhibiting these double characters of bird and reptile.

A NEW YORK legislator has assigned himself to the task of reforming the present code of criminal law so as to provide for the better protection of deaf mutes accused of crime. The bill that he has introduced in the Legislature, a few days since, proposes a very complex system of jurisprudence in such cases; but its chief provisions are that if it shall not appear that the accused possesses intellectual capacity sufficient for instruction, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as other idiots; and if he does exhibit signs of intelligence that warrant an attempt at instruction, he shall be sent to an institution for the deaf and dumb. When he has thus been brought up to the standard of scholarship required to fit a man for the position of defendant in a criminal trial, he shall be tried, subject to the same responsibilities as though he could hear and speak."

NEW JERSEY stock-raisers have lately suffered much in reputation and pocket, on account of the transmission to the New York and other Eastern markets of Southern cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, after a season of feeding in New Jersey. The State Agricultural Society, determined to put a stop to this dangerous importation, has memorialized the Legislature to appoint a committee to ascertain the limits within which the disease has been propagated through the agency of Southern cattle. Their attention has since been called to the fact that ample powers exist under present laws to enable the proper authorities to put a stop to further bringing in of diseased stock.

ONE OF the neatest of confidence games has originated among the guileless people of Vermont. A well dressed young man stops at a hotel and in a day or two is on good terms with everybody about. Then a charming young lady appears unattended and creates a flutter. The well dressed young man talks of her with enthusiasm, and bets liberally that he will make an offer of marriage to the charming young lady and wed her out of hand if she accepts. Tis done. The bet is won and the bride and bridegroom are off. When it leaks out that the precious pair had been already married a year or more, and will probably take the same method of raising money in the next county.

REPORTS from Peru contain news of a new proposition made to the Peruvian government by the Messrs. Dreyfus & Co., for the negotiation of an additional loan to secure the completion of railroads contracted for with Mr. Meiggs since the famous Oroya and Pasco contracts. In addition to providing funds for old deficiencies and the twelve million pound sterling loan already negotiated, and on which all the roads are now being constructed in part, Dreyfus & Co., propose to take a mortgage on all guano deposits on the coast and island of Peru, and loan an additional fifteen million pounds sterling. The government has agreed to accept this proposition.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A metallic compound called "white brass" has been introduced in New York and will probably come into use for various manufactures.

The long and obstinate strike of the Welsh coal miners has led to the perfection of a new coal cutting machine which does the work of forty men, and does it much more economically.

An extraordinary hen in Maine cackled with admirable regularity, but never laid an egg. An exasperating irregularity like this demanded scientific attention. The hen was sacrificed, and the post mortem developed the presence of twenty-two good eggs inside this incomprehensible fowl.

A wild boar hunt was had a few days ago in the wilderness of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, with the result of bagging one monster with tusks nine inches long.

The Maine Legislature has very sensibly refused to pass a law providing for biennial sessions.

A little dog in New Hampshire was lately repeatedly baffled in the attempt to catch a woodchuck as it ran in a long drain, making its exit at the other end as the dog followed through. He finally brought a neighboring dog, stationed him at one end of the drain, then drove the woodchuck through, and he was caught.

Although the invention of gunpowder was claimed by both Germany and England, yet incendiary projectiles were known in China 300 or 400 years B. C., while Grecian historians relate how the progress of Alexander was barred near the Ganges because the gods of the country shot thunder and lightning.

The New Hampshire Legislature is the largest deliberative body in the world except the British Parliament and the French Assembly.

The "biggest tree of the season" is claimed to have been cut by a man in Wisconsin. It made one twelve-foot log, five fourteen-feet logs, and scaled 5,234 feet.

There is a large propeller steamship hemmed in on Lake Michigan by a mass of ice seven miles long and one mile wide, which is drifting about with the wind.

There is a capital of $5,000,000 invested in the manufacture of glass in South Jersey, comprised in 33 glass furnaces, operated by fourteen manufacturing firms. The expenditure for material and labor annually aggregate $2,250,000. The number of employes in the factories is about 3,000.

One hundred and nineteen thousand dollars have been subscribed toward a blast furnace at Duluth. It is intended to have the works in operation before the end of the summer.

A large Newfoundland dog in Massachusetts lately caught a mouse, and carried it about until he found a kitten, to whom he gave it.

It may be pleasant for persons who abstain strictly from butcher's meat during Lent to know that a fish diet is stated by physiologists to be very inspiring to the intellect.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has legalized marriages between blacks and whites.

It has just been discovered that chalk is as good a combustible for fuel purposes as coal Possibly the idea was hit upon by some crayon artist, who knows how to infuse fire into his pictures.

A new line of ten first-class propellers is to be engaged this year in the lake traffic between Montreal and Chicago.

Importations of tobacco from China is the latest novelty in English trade. Large arrivals have been received during the last month. It is used in some measure as a substitute for Turkey, which it resembles in appearance, though not equal in quality. The leaf is quite yellow, and is almost void of flavor.

According to the "Science of Health," what alcohol is doing for men, opium does for women. Women cannot drink, chew or smoke without a social degradation. Stimulants of some kind they crave even more than man and opium, it is implied, supplies the place of drink or tobacco.

This is a horse story, though it smells fishy: An Iowa farmer lost a span of mares in one of the great snow storms. Just nineteen days afterward they were found entirely buried in a drift, where they had unquestionably been securely packed ever since the storm. The wonderful part of the story is that they are alive and doing well.

Hopes are expressed that the problem which confronts Great Britain on account of the great increase in the price of fuel may be solved by utilizing the immense peat supplies of Ireland.

Rhode Island is as thrifty as small. The report of the savings banks in that State shows that the amount on deposit is $42,500,000—an increase during the year of $6,250,000.

The mariner's compass was invented by a Chinaman, four thousand years ago. The Chinese called it a needle pointing to the south, because it was the height of disloyalty to say pointing to the north, which place was worshiped by the Chinese as the dwelling place of their ruler.

The Cincinnati newspapers having settled all matters of foreign, national, State and local interest, are now quarrelling over the question whether small editorial paragraphs should be put in the northeast or southwest corner of an editorial page.

A company is organizing in London for the purchase and working of the Tecoma mining property in Box Elder county, Utah.

There ought to be no lack of ice the coming summer. The intensely cold spells that have repeated themselves so often, have operated to produce an eminent thickness and solidity, while the moderate spells between have afforded an excellent chance for cutting.

OHIO NEWS.

Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a lecture in Toledo this evening.

The religious revival in Norwalk, which commenced on the 24th of November, is still in progress. The meetings are still largely attended, but the interest seems to be weakening.

The new Methodist Episcopal church in Lima will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mrs. M. S. Organ, M. D., of Yellow Springs, emulous of pedestrian as well as medical fame, is engaged at present in an attempt to walk from her home to New York city. She passed through Columbus on Thursday.

Mrs. Lloyd, a widow lady, was found dead in her bed in Portsmouth, a few days ago.

Five deer have been shot this winter, at the mouth of Swan Creek, in Gallia county, while trying to swim the Ohio river.

A great revival of religion has been in progress for two weeks past, in the Presbyterian church in Cumberland, Guernsey county. Over one hundred persons have made profession of faith, and on Sunday, 23d ult., thirty were baptized.

The news of the recent discovery of a sixteen foot vein of iron ore in Adams township, Guernsey county, has thrown the farmers in that locality into a state of fermentation. The vein discovered is just over the Muskingum county line, and the people of Highland township, Muskingum county, claim that the vein runs into their own territory. The ore is said to contain 65 per cent. pure iron, which, if true, will make the lands there inestimably valuable and their owners immensely wealthy. It is the intention of the fortunate land owners to develop the rich mineral at once.

On a recent Sunday there were in the congregation of the Presbyterian church in Athens nine male citizens of the place whose ages ranged from sixty-three to eighty-three, years, and averaged a fraction over seventy-six.

The first permanent settlement made in Athens county was at the town of Athens, in the year 1797. Both John Paul Jones, the great Commodore, and Alexander Hamilton were once living here in the county.

Two million, four hundred and sixty-three thousand, three hundred and twenty-eight bushels of coal was mined in Jefferson county last year.

The Zanesville *Courier* states that spotted fever is alarmingly prevalent in New Holland, Pickaway county. Thirteen deaths have occurred within a few days past, and at last accounts ten new cases were reported.

The Youngstown *Vindicator* of Friday says: The very latest of the miners' strike in the Mahoning valley, is that the miners will probably go to work, Monday next, at the 20 cents reduction, for thirty or sixty days, during which time a further reduction or rise, or other arrangement, will be dispassionately considered and passed upon.

Dr. Glass, of Ashland, one of the old and prominent physicians of Ashland county, died on Wednesday morning last.

The aquarium in the show window of Ulrich's drug store, at Tiffin, froze on Sunday night, embedding the gold fish in the ice, and of course freezing them stiff. When the water was thawed, however, the fish were all right.

A marriage took place in Allen county, a few days since, the high contracting parties to which were aged seventy and sixty years respectively.

General Buckland, of Fremont, is talked of for President of the Ohio Agricultural College.

Col. S. D. Harris has assumed the editorship of that sterling agricultural journal, the *Ohio Farmer*, published at Cleveland. Mr. George E. Blakelee having sold the establishment to Mr. M. J. Lawrence.

More than one fourth of the entire population of Princetown, Mass., are Portuguese. They settled there some years ago, when the whale fisheries were at their height, and are represented as being a hardy and daring set of fishermen, willing to stand side by side with the most reckless American, facing the dangers of the Banks.

FROM ST. PETERSBUG, PA.

Horse Stolen—Rebuilding on the Burnt District—Secret Societies—New Wells.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ANTWERP CITY, PA., February 28, 1873.

On the night of the 26th inst., a valuable horse, the property of Mr. Fink, of St. Petersburg, was stolen. No clue to the thief has been discovered.

The burnt district of St. Petersburg already shows marks of enterprise, being dotted over with substantial buildings, and the debris rapidly disappearing preparatory to the erection of other more commodious buildings than before covered the sites. The pioneer druggist, J. A. Christy, Esq., laid the foundation, completed and occupied a building in the short space of one day. He intends fitting up a fine building at an early day. On the ruins of the St. Petersburg House Mr. Balliet will shortly build a fine structure, and again be ready to accommodate his friends and patrons, who will be glad to enjoy again the hospitalities of this prince of landlords. The oldest inhabitant, L. Collner, Esq., also a sufferer by the fire, has reopened his store, and no doubt feels that where once he was lord of all he surveyed, he has been cruelly dealt with by these innovators who have surrounded him with buildings so inflammable as to endanger his fine property.

The new lodge of A. O. of U. W. in St. Petersburg is progressing finely, having already over forty members. The I. O. of O. F. lodge in the same place is full to overflowing every meeting.

A well on the Hummel, near the Delo farm, was struck recently, producing one hundred barrels daily. Bradley and Chambers's "Acre" well No. 1, formerly called No. 4 on Slicker farm, is doing sixty-five barrels.

C. E. J.

Here is good news for boarding house people. The last thing discovered is a tree in West India the juice of which will make the toughest steak tender.

Avert the Danger.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meterological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a fearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health and comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, &c., so common in damp inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co., PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and compounded semi-annually, on January 1st and July. Books of Rules, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jas. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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The Centaurs of Old

KENTAUPOS were half horse and half man. They consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation *Centaurius*, and raised the devil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man or beast, is now astonishing the world. And astonishes because it does its work.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
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3. It is not pasty or starchy.
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5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Consumption and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere, as Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co., 1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell & Co's

Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nansun Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.

A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.

BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.

IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS,

New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.

HEMSTITCHED AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.

BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.

BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

118 and 120 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSIONERS, February 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MARCH 1st for the

Services of a Veterinary Surgeon FOR THE PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT, *FOR ONE YEAR.*

All Proposals to be addressed to

J. H. McILROY, Chairman of Committee on Fire.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Strength is Security!

ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.

Royal Insurance Company, OF LIVERPOOL.

COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents, Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

ALBERT J. SCHWARTZ,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

No. 143 LIBERTY AVENUE, OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE. FMW

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS, P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE,

59 Market Street,

Is Now Receiving

SPRING

Dry Goods,

OF

Every Style and Variety

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PURCHASERS SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE HIS

IMMENSE STOCK

Before They Make Their Selections.

Prices Are Low and Goods All Fresh.

A. D. McKEE,

Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

New Dress Goods

OPENING TO-DAY, AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW BLACK SILKS, OPENING TO-DAY, AT ERWIN'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW SPRING POPLINS, OPENING TO-DAY, AT ERWIN'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

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NEW TABLE LINENS, OPENING TO-DAY, AT ERWIN'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW BLACK ALPACAS, OPENING TO-DAY, AT ERWIN'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

GREY AND BLACK SILK PONGEES, OPENING TO-DAY, AT ERWIN'S, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Green and Black Striped Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

A. W. Erwin & Co's

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

HATS,

SILK AND CLOTH

CAPS.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MARKET, AT

PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

JOHN P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE.

A LARGE STOCK

English Cutlery,

AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

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Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in New York Market.

Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privileges a specialty.

Constant communication by telegraph with New York. All information given at all times. Orders solicited.

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U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Individuals, Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, EVENING, March 1, 1873.

The Bank statement received by wire to-day is as follows:

Legal tenders, decreased	$ 337,200
Specie, increased	1,323,600
Deposits decreased	3,832,600
Circulation increased	24,900
Loans decreased	5,525,200

The result shows a gain of $396,750 over that of last week, when the banks were $1,-800,000 under the reserve line. This condition of affairs makes it easy for the "bears" to lock up money, as the National banks cannot increase their loans without violating the law, and create the quotations, which have been made during the week, of one sixty-fourth to one-half of one per cent. per day for the use of money. The stock market has felt the squeeze in money, quotations declining from one to twenty-eight per cent., with a slight recovery in the better class of shares at the close of business.

The gold market has been strong, moving up to 115¼, the highest point reached since last summer. The upward tendency in gold still continues, and it is confidently predicted that much higher figures will be made before mid-summer.

The old story of reissue of the $440,000,000, "Treasury reserve," is again revived, but we are inclined to give little credence, after the very emphatic rebuke administered by the Senate Finance Committee to Mr. Boutwell's assumed power to make such issue at his option. The headlong panic of the stock market seems to have been stayed by the use of this report and by the fact that Jay Gould stepped into the market to save the failing fortunes of the young Commodore of the Pacific Mail Company. Vanderbilt stocks are the strongest on the list. Harlem, in marked contrast to the rest of the market, advancing to 120 on the revival of the old story of a scrip-dividend and doubling of the stock after the fashion of New York Central. We are inclined to think the market a good chance to those able to buy outright or stand the excessive rates of interest.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency	114¾	115	115¾
Coupons	114¾	114¾	114¾

*Ex. Int. est.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1863	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Currency Packets	114¾

*Ex. interest.

—In 1864 the State of Rhode Island repealed all its previous legislation in respect to the rate of interest to be paid for the use of money, and passed the following law:

"Interest in the rendition of judgments, and in all business transactions where interest is secured or paid, shall be computed at the rate of six dollars on a hundred dollars for one year, unless a different rate is expressly stipulated."

This establishes a legal rate of interest, to be enforced where no agreement is made, and at the same time serves it to the discretion of lenders and borrowers mutually to stipulate what the rate shall be, without any restriction. The average rate that is actually paid ranges from 10 to 8 per cent. This is, of course, no usury law in Rhode Island, and people pretty generally object to receiving any rate agreed upon between the parties. They settle the matter for themselves, and the law contents itself with simply enforcing their contract. The same is true in Massachusetts, where the inflexible rate in the absence of any agreement, is established by law at six per cent., while the parties often pay 8% and they please without any penalty. The average actual rate paid in that state is seven per cent. Connecticut and Maine have similar provisions of law. The Legislature of Georgia before adjournment repealed the usury law of that State, so that any rate of interest agreed upon in writing is legally collectable. Upon open accounts, and all instruments and obligations bearing interest, no rate is agreed upon, seven per cent., is to be allowed. The fixed legal rate will be for the future. Congress will not adjust it without wiping out its present sacred relic of barbarism.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 1, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114½	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Western Union Tel	89½	89½	89½	89¾	89¾	89¾
Quicksilver	36¾	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Adams Express	96½	97¼	96¾	97¼	97¼	97¼
Wells, Fargo & Co		84		84¼		84¼
American Express		61		61¼		61¼
United States Express		67½		67¾		67¾
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central	127	127	127	127	127	127
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago and N. W.	84	84	84	84	84	84
Chicago and N. W. pref	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
St. Paul pref	82	82	82	82	82	82
Wabash	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98	98
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton	100	100	100	100	100	100
Toledo and Wabash		40		40		40
Harlem	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
New Jersey Central		93		93		93
C. C. and I. C.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Pitts. Ft. W. and Chi.		97		97		97
Iron Mountain	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	95¾	Phila. and Erie	25½
Reading	97¾	Lehigh Navigation	33
United Cos. of N. J.	125½	Pittsburgh 6s	92
Old Creek & A. V. R. R.	18½	A. V. R. R. 6s	92
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60½	Central Transport'n	47¾

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1⅝ to 2 per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud.	1 to 1⅛ below.	2¼ to 3 above.
C., C. & I. C.	1 to 1⅛ below.	2¼ to 3 above.
Erie Railway	3 to 3⅝ below.	3 to 3⅝ above.
Han. and St. Jo.	2⅜ to 3 below.	2⅜ to 3 above.
Lake Shore	1 to 1⅛ below.	1⅜ to 1⅝ above.
Northwestern	⅝ to 1 below.	0 to 0 above.
Ohio and Miss.	⅝ to 1 below.	1 to 1¼ above.
Pacific Mail	1 to 1⅛ below.	1 to 1⅛ above.
Rock Island	1 to 1⅛ below.	2¼ to 2 above.
St. P., com. & pfd.	1 to 1⅛ below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
Union Pacific	1 to 1⅛ below.	2¼ to 2⅜ above.
Wabash	1 to 1⅛ below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
West. Union Tel.	2¾ to 3 below.	3¾ to 4 above.

Sold, ⅛ for 20 ds.

⅛ for 60 ds. ¼ to 1 below. 1 to 1¼ above.

The above rates imply first-class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 1, 1873.

REMARKS.—The past week has been rather dull in the way of trade. The weather has been disagreeable, navigation partially suspended and the railroads interfered with by snow and ice had a depressing effect upon the market. However, all the leading manufacturers and merchants are improving the time in receiving and arranging their stocks so as to be ready for the spring opening.

Dry goods jobbers are fully stocked with all the desirable and popular articles adapted to the retail trade which they are prepared to sell as cheap and upon as favorable terms as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities. This state of affairs is also true of boot and shoe dealers, grocers, dealers in bacon and provisions, manufacturers of iron, nails, glass, &c., druggists, clothiers and many other branches of trade. As soon as the winter shall have departed we look for one of the heaviest spring trades ever witnessed in this city. All that is required is for Western merchants to visit the city and see for themselves, and they will be convinced that they can be accomodated, and, at the same time, save money.

We hope to be able to report more actively in the market during the coming week. Following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 129 bbls. Market dull; prices all the way from 50c to $2 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand at 50@55c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—The market is reported moderately active with sales of common sod ash at 4¾@4½c; refined 5¾@6c; pearls, 9¾@9¾c; pearls, No. 1, 8½@8¾c; potash, in tale 8a, 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

ALE—Standard Pittsburgh brands sell as follows: X, $9 per bbl; XX, $10; portes, $10; India ales $11.

BUTTER—Strictly prime table is scarce and in demand at 33@34c; $ lb; fair to good in bulk at 28@ 29c. Receipts 46 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts of bacon, pieces, 1,138; tierces, 154. The market is reported moderately active. The following are the figures at which sales are reported by all the leading wholesale houses: Sugar-cured hams, plain wrapped, 14c; sugar-cured hams, fancy brands 15c; fine sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 18c; mess pork, $15 00; hams, unsmoked, 12½c; smoked, 13½c; Phenix lard bbls 9¾c; buckets 10¾c; pigs feet, in kegs, $2 50 per bbl; bbls $4 00. Tallow, 7c ₱ lb; prime $7 50 per dozen.

EGGS—The coldest cold weather has caused a falling off in the receipts of eggs, and prices are firm at 27½c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

FEAS—White navy in good demand at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Market quiet at 38@40 ₱ bbl.

BAKING POWDER—Demand active. Banner—1 lb cans, at $6 00 ₱ dozen; ¼ lb cans $3 25; ½ lb cans $1 75.

CHEESE—Cream—Prices nominally as follows: New York Goshen 17c; Ohio 15@15½c; Dairy 14@15c; Skim 7@10c; Limburger 15c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Carey's berries at $10@15 ₱ bbl; cultivated and common $8@13.

CIDER—Sells at 9c; We quote Gauntlet Cider at $7 50@8 50 per bbl; Boston's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; London bbls $3 50@3 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade lower at 15½c for car load lots, with the usual advance for small store lots.

CANDLES—Star—We are reported sales at $8 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is reported dull, at 5½@6c; apples, sliced, choice, 5½@6c; fair to prime, 5@5½c; quarters, 5@5½c; cores and skins, 3½@4c; peaches, halves, choice, 8@9c; fair to prime, 7@8c; quarters, 6@6½c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, 10@11c; blackberries, 10@11c; raspberries, 20@22c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a small way at 5¾@5¾c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last foot up 1,400 bbls. The market is reported steady at $7 50@8 00 ₱ bbl. Western flours range from $8 25 to $10 50. Dealers complain of difficulty in getting their flour "on time." But as railroad corporations have no control of the weather, it is hardly fair to say the matter can be remedied. But time will make things right.

GRAIN—Receipts by rail and river: Wheat, 4s, 845; barley, 45s, 595; oats, 85s, 529. The wheat market is reported unchanged, but prices are not quotably lower; prime red winter, in car lots, sells at $1 75@1 80 per bushel; white $1 85@1 90. Corn maintains unchanged in price, with sales of common black at 40c; mixed 41@42c; prime white 44@45c. Corn is in better demand and the market stronger; we quote shelled, on track, at 50c; free in elevator, 52c; ear, in bulk, 35@36c; sacked, 54@56c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Barley—Receipts 60 bush; spring 85@ 90c; market quiet.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee has advanced in the East ¼@½c, though prices here are unchanged, but may advance any day. We give the following as the ruling figures of the market:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; A & Yellow, 10c; H & A Yellow, 10c; H & E, extra C, 11¾c; Phenix, yellow C, 10¾c; Universal extra, 11¾c; Knight's granulated, 13¾c; Calvert's A 12c; crushed 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; granulated 13¾c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11¾c; New Orleans 10@11c.

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Syrups—Common 28@45c. Crystal syrups: H & E XXXX Orange plantation 65@70c; Phenix 60@ 70c; white drips $1 30.

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New Orleans Molasses—Choice 50c; strictly prime 47c; prime 43c ₱ gallon.

Pacific Syrups—Plain.

Resins—Receipts 82 50; Valentine 10¾c; Muscatels 9½@10c; do @ $5 50 ₱ box.

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HONEY—Small sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ₱ bbl. Market dull.

LIME—Car-load for 1873 at $1 00; Eastern $1 75.

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SEEDS—Market firm; clover seed $5 50@6 00; timothy seed $3 60@3 90; flaxseed $1 95@2 00 ₱ bush.

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REMARKS.—The weather continues mild and pleasant.

IRON MARKETS.

YOUNGSTOWN.

February 27.—Pig Iron—The market for pig metal has experienced a slight rise since our last report, owing mainly to the fact that the efforts to secure it at prices proportionate to the value of iron, have not yet proved successful. In addition to this the limited supply of metal in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, and the scarcity of stringed and short iron, have combined to raise the price of that grade to $43 00. Two sales at that figure are reported, and it is to be expected that the market for refined will rule the same. Coke Superior 028 is quite readily ordered. With ore at $12 per ton pig metal can not be manufactured profitably for less than $45, an will the extortionate course of the ore men permit. Coal is abundant and the present rise in checking consumption the price will have to be maintained until the ore monopoly can be broken down.—*Register.*

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, February 24	5,422	....	1,341
Tuesday, February 25	4,229	....	1,668
Wednesday, February 26	5,160	....	2,091
Thursday, February 27	4,694	....	1,138
Friday, February 28	7,348	....	1,268
Saturday, March 1	8,369	....	3,630
Total for week	33,315	....	11,719
Since January 1	192,268	7,596	50,212
To March 1, 1872	226,581	7,596	61,924
Same time 1872	180,022	9,635	89,487
Same time 1871	116,866	15,941	60,685
Same time 1870	110,831	15,079	50,448
Same time 1869	107,424	12,786	43,620
Same time 1868	147,120	4,248	43,758

BUSINESS.

Trade during the week just closed was even duller than usual and prices have reached the lowest point for many years. Just think of oil selling at Parker's at $3 05@3 10 per bbl, equal to 5¾c per gallon here, with very little demand even at that price. It will be seen by reference to our report above, that the receipts for the past two months exceed 112,000 bbls per month, being in excess of last year 45,500 bbls. This fact may have something to do with the low prices. Buyers continue dull, in sympathy with the raw material, with sales made as low as 15¾@15¾c per gallon for standard brands, in round lots.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	25,990	33,315

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past nine years, from January 1, to

	Bbls.
March 1st, 1873	225,581
Same time 1872	180,022
Same time 1871	116,866
Same time 1870	110,831
Same time 1869	107,424
Same time 1868	147,120
Same time 1867	42,266
Same time 1866	17,410
Same time 1865	4,800

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,733	2,658
Allegheny Valley Railroad	8,645	11,719
Total	9,229	11,719

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads from January 1 to March 1 of the past five years:

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna Railroad. 12,786	18,079	19,241	9,635	7,596
A. V. Railroad. 43,620	50,448	60,685	89,487	50,212
Total	76,416	69,527	78,926	99,022	57,808

SATURDAY.

CRUDE.

Prices have further declined. Parkers sold at 5¼c per barrel, being equal to 5¾c per gallon here.

REFINED.

Very dull, and was offered at 15a15¾c per gallon without bringing out buyers.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 1.—The Courier says: The market was very quiet and weak. On upper road $2 15 was the ruling figure. At Tidioute the highest price reached was $2. The receipts for the week reached only 2,000 bbls. The market closed weak. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$ 2 15
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 10
1,0 0 bbls lower road, spot	2 02½
500 bbls lower road, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 03¼
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 00
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
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NEW YORK, March 1.—Closing February 28.—Hold firm. Crude in bulk offering at 8¾c. Refined 19¾c. Cases 26¾c. Sales 20,000 cases on private terms. Philadelphia delivery very quiet; refined 19¾c; sales 2,000 bbls on private terms. No sales in cargoes. Receipts 2,000 bbls on private terms. No sales in cargoes. Receipts 2,000 bbls. Dealers complain of difficulty in getting their flour "on time." But as railroad corporations have no control of the weather, it is hardly fair to say the matter can be remedied. But time will make things right.

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THE VERY LATEST.

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BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

French Constitutional Reform.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Active Measures to Suppress It.

Frauds on the Bank of England.

CITY MATTERS.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

After a thorough trial of the local advertising agencies of this city, we have determined to receive hereafter no local business through their hands. We are certain that this course will not only be for our own interest, but also to that of our patrons, who will find it more economical in the end to deal directly with the publishers. Advertisers will, therefore, please make their contracts only with our regularly authorized solicitor, or send their favors directly to the office.

Prize Fight to Come Off.

To-morrow, if the sporting papers of the country are correct, we are to have a brutal exhibition of the "manly art of self defence" not many miles from Pittsburgh. The principals are said to be Bryan Campbell, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Harry Hicken, of the city of Brotherly Love. The parties are light weights, and the purse for which they are to pound each other's faces is $2,000. Some of the interested ones are said to have been in the city the past few days, and knowing ones say Steubenville is to be the point of departure for the crowd of "fancy" for the scene of the conflict.

Vigilant Officers.

A colored man named Thomas Robinson was observed about 4 o'clock Saturday night by officers Jones and Smith, walking along Liberty street-Allegheny, carrying two horse blankets and a set of harness. The officers suspecting that the articles were stolen, inquired of the stranger where he had obtained them. He replied that he had borrowed them from Mr. Wade, his father and was bringing them home. The officers requested him to accompany them to Mr. Wade's house to ascertain whether he spoke the truth or not. The stranger led them to the house of Mr. McCune, when stranger Lemuel identified the articles as his, and stated that they had been stolen. The thief was then arrested and conveyed to the lock-up where he awaits a hearing.

Open for Business.

Mr. Isidore Cobbens, one of our best known citizens and a most estimable and popular gentleman, has been for some time past engaged in fitting up an office at No. 53½ Fourth avenue. This work having been satisfactorily performed, and Mr. Cobiens doing himself in possession of one of the neatest and most comfortable and convenient offices in the city, has opened the business of a broker in real estate bonds and mortgages, notes and stocks, to which he will attend in all its details. We cheerfully recommend Mr. Cobiens to our readers, and hope to see him favored with a liberal share of patronage. Parties having any negotiations to be made in real estate, can entrust their business with no one that will attend to it more promptly or efficiently.

A Good Hotel.

To any of our readers who have occasion to visit Wooster, Ohio, we have this bit of advice to give: Stop at the American House. Mr. Miller, the proprietor, is eminently fitted for the business, looking constantly to the wants of his guests; while the ladies are courteous and attentive, and design to answer a civil question or furnish information in a moment's notice from the Great Western band, all members of the company having arrived during the night, were put through the manual of arms by Col. Guthrie, and they did themselves credit. The regiment was then acquitted themselves well. The line was formed in marching with music and march parture, the companies were approached for departure, the companies were drawn up in line and thanks, it necessary, but it was not necessary for him to make some remarks to the members for their duty. They would, he said, be welcomed at the national capitol by thousands of people, and at the many cities of the country, and especially from the ladies. One of the oldest organizations—one well known for years—which would be represented by them. He hoped and expected that no member would do anything that may tarnish the organization's fair name, but rather that they would so conduct themselves, each and every one, as to still further brighten it. They did not go as individuals, but as a regiment, and good order and discipline would be expected and demanded. After the conclusion of Col. Campbell's remarks the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Guthrie, took up the line of March by fours, headed by the bands, and proceeded by the way of Fifth Avenue, Smithfield and Liberty streets to the Union Depot. A large concourse of people accompanied them, and on reaching the depot it was found to be filled, almost, with people anxious to witness their departure and wish them a safe and pleasant journey. The special train furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad was in waiting and all were soon on board, and at about 9:15 it moved out of the depot. We shall all look for a good account from the Greys of Pittsburgh.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Important Change Regarding the School Department — The Amendment as Agreed Upon.

We have already reported the fact that the joint committees having the arranging of the proposed new City Charter in charge completed their labors on Saturday, and that one of the most important changes made in the original copy was in Article XI., relating to the Department of Public Instruction. As the changes are radical, both as to the present system and that proposed in the original copy, and as a majority of our readers are deeply interested in our common schools, we publish below the article as finally agreed upon in full. We may state that the new article meets the approbation of and is substantially the same as submitted by the Legislative Committee of the Central Board of Education. Here is the article:

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Department of Public Instruction, which shall have the same powers and discharge the same duties now vested in the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Said Department shall consist of one member from each sub-school district. The said members shall be styled "The Commissioners of Public Instruction," and shall constitute the Board of Public Instruction of the city of Pittsburgh. They shall be elected in the same manner as the members of the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh are elected; the said commissioners shall organize on the second Tuesday of January, 1875, being the first meeting of the Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh, at their first meeting, and at such subsequent organizations by such person as they may by their rules provide.

SEC. 3. There shall be the following bureaux in this Department, viz:

1st. A bureau of "Schools and Teachers," the head of which shall be called "Superintendent of Public Instruction," who shall appoint all the clerks and assistants required of the City Superintendent of Public Schools and such other duties as may be required by the Department of Public Instruction or the Commissioners of the city.

2d. A bureau of details, the head of which shall be called "The Secretary of the Board of Public Instruction," who shall perform all the duties now required of the Secretary of the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh, and such other duties as may be required by the Department of Public Instruction or the ordinances of the city.

SEC. 4. The heads of bureaux in this department shall be elected and their salaries prescribed by the Board of Public Instruction, said salaries subject to the approval of Councils. They shall severally hold their offices for the term of three years from the time of their election, unless sooner removed for cause by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Public Instruction.

SEC. 5. On each and every year the Board of Public Instruction shall on or before the first day of February furnish the Department of Finance with an estimate of the money necessary for the department for the ensuing year, which estimate shall include salaries of officers, teachers and janitors, fuel, gas, apparatus, books, interest on Department loans, repairs, and the miscellaneous expenses of the various schools of the Department. The said Board shall at the same time furnish special estimates for such sums as may be required to pay the necessary to pay interest on the local indebtedness of the respective sub districts, and also to provide a sinking fund for the payment of said indebtedness at maturity. Said estimates, when received by the Department of Finance, shall be laid by said department to councils, who shall in their annual appropriation bills appropriate the amounts called for by the Board of Public Instruction. The same so appropriated shall remain in the bureau of the Department of Finance for receiving and collecting money, and shall be paid out by the City Treasurer on the order of the President and Secretary of Board of Public Instruction, countersigned by the Secretary of said Board.

SEC. 6. The School Directors shall be elected in the several sub-school districts within said city in the manner now provided by law, but the School Directors shall have no power to levy taxes for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 7. The School Directors of the several sub-districts shall annually, on or before the 15th day of January, furnish the Board of Public Instruction with an estimate of the money necessary for the ordinary expenses of their sub districts, exclusive of salaries of teachers and janitor, and an estimate of the sum necessary to pay the interest on the local indebtedness, and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of said indebtedness at maturity.

SEC. 8. When application is made to any school district for the erection of a new school house, or for an appropriation for paying interest, and providing a sinking fund to pay off the indebtedness of any sub-district, the Councils shall raise the same by levying a tax upon the assessed valuation of said sub-school district.

SEC. 9. The President of the Department of Public Instruction, and members of said department, to be appointed in such manner as said department shall direct, nine of whom shall be taken from Councils and shall have a right to participate in the discussions of the same affecting or relating to said department, and shall have the right to vote upon any resolution or ordinance.

SEC. 10. All the rights of existing School directors, public schools or school property, in the city of Pittsburgh, now in force, and not hereinbefore repealed, supplied or modified, shall continue in full force.

CITY FINANCES.

The Controller's Report for the Month of February—A Healthy Balance.

Through the courtesy of Assistant Controller Snodgrass we are enabled to give below the Controller's report on the city finances for the past month. It will be noticed that the amounts deposited in the several banks are not given as usual. This is owing to the fact that the amounts held by the depositaries for the past year have not been withdrawn entirely.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond Market	$18 25	Interest	$12,880 61
Fifth Ward Market		Salaries	2,914 00
South Side Market	307 60	Fire Department	12,677 99
Street Engineer	1,000 00	Police	10,000 00
City Weigh Scales	158 47	Water Works	7,622 81
Monongahela Wh'f	874 00	Lamps and Gas	6,044 87
Allegheny Wharf	874 00	Diamond Markets	624 72
Penn Avenue Wh'f		Fifth Ward Market	72 00
Int. on Bank bal	1,583 33	Fifth Av. Market	172 00
Int. on Sinking fund	1,150 00	South Side Market	307 60
City Sealing	614 42	Monongahela Wh'f	311 73
Lot Registers		Allegheny Wharf	874 00
Street Commissr		Penn Avenue Wh'f	
Weighing and Cart'g to scales	63 90	City Scales	15 00
Water Rents	6,067 61	Real Estate Co.	3,100 00
Fire tax, 1872	2,250 00	Int. by Property	143 22
Old city property tax, 1872	900 00	Int. by Councils	1,956 78
Delinquent tax, 1872	2,700 00	South Side Gas Co.	2,905 88
Lawrenceville specific tax	250 00	Int. on Bonds	1,820 76
Water rents, 1872	6,700 00	Water extension	9,182 61
Water rents, 1873	6,636 61	Street Com'r	126 00
Water stand and paving		Street and sewer improvement	24,304 24
Licenses	11,053 79	Allegheny Wharf	1,152 50
Vehicle licenses	4,260 00	Outstanding War Loans	300 10
Mayor's Office	9,874 55	Board of Health	5,000 00
Bill Boards	20 00	Other purposes	1,000 00
Other property	140 00	Water stand improvement	11,020 75
Penn avenue Real Estate Improvement Commissioners	34,409 68		
Penn Avenue West End Improvement Commissioners	489 98		
Taylor Street Improvement Commission	312 63		
Penn avenue interest loan	12,000 00		
Total	$107,161 56		

Balance in Treasury February 1st, 1873, including Municipal Sinking Fund $419,926 29
Receipts for February, 1873 ..... 107,161 56

Total $527,087 85
Disbursements in February, 1873 ..... 167,388 99

Balance in Treasury March 1, 1873 ..... $359,698 86

Deposited in City Depository $354,698 86

ABOUT A SEWING MACHINE.

How an Agent Made a Sale and Got a Judgment Note.

Elsewhere we mention the fact that a rule was granted in the Court of Common Pleas to show cause why judgment should not be opened in the case of Wm. Sumner & Co. vs. Henrietta Birkel-bach. The rule was granted upon a motion by defendant's attorney, based upon the following affidavit, which, if correct, gives an insight into the operations of certain "enterprising" sewing machine agents. Mrs. Birkelbach says:

The judgment note on which the judgment was made was a fraud. About a year ago the agent or pretended agent of the Sewing Machine Company called at the house of defendant and solicited upon selling to her a sewing machine. She told him she had no use for the machine, as she did not sew. He then persuaded her to permit him to leave the machine at the house, and in three months from that time he would call and receive it if she did not be inclined to purchase it. She repeated that she did not want it, but he allowed it to remain in her house and went away. A few days afterwards he returned and gave defendant's daughter, a girl eighteen years of age, a lesson in working the machine, at which time the defendant again took occasion to remind him that she did not want it. He replied that the machine ought to be allowed to remain, as he thought her daughter would soon learn to work, and then she might wish to keep it. He then persuaded her to sign a paper, which he said was a mere receipt showing that the machine was, so that he could satisfy his employers as to its whereabouts. The defendant, unable to read English, signed the paper, believing it to be what he represented. Some weeks after the agent came into defendant's neighborhood and when defendant carried the machine from her house to his wagon and when she asked him to take it away, as she did not wish it in her house. He refused to receive it and went away, since which time she has not seen him except at a distance, on the street. Shortly afterward she visited the office of plaintiff's agency, and requested the agent there to call and get the machine. He refused to hear her or to pay any attention to her request, having no use for the machine, she had never seen it, nor did she ever agree to purchase it. Only a short time ago she learned that the entire time payment paper which she signed was a judgment note.

The Court granted the rule to show cause why the judgment should not be opened, and also ordered a stay of proceedings in the case during the pending of the motion.

RAIL MANUFACTURE.

Meeting of the American Rail Manufacturers' Association.

A meeting of the American Rail Manufacturers' Association was held on Friday, at No. 522 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. George R. Wood was appointed chairman, and H. K. Chase Secretary. The draft of a constitution was read and adopted, and the Secretary was directed to place it before all the owners of rail mills in the country, with the request that they sign it. Letters were read from various members of the association approving of the new organization. The proposed constitution of the American Iron and Steel Association was referred to it is that they prefer two alternatives to the Beaver Falls people, and will agree to declare a dividend to the town of Beaver Falls the net profits of the works for eight years for the erection of establishing charitable or beneficial institutions there, providing the Beaver Falls people will agree to tolerate the Chinese. In the event of the non-acceptance of this offer the Economites will withdraw their whole capital from the town.

How this will be taken, and what will be done by the citizens of Beaver Falls, remains to be seen.

THE JAIL CALENDAR.

List of Prisoners and Offenses to be Tried March Term.

Warden Smith furnishes the jail calendar for the March term of the Criminal Court which begins today:

Murder—Francis Russell.

Rape—John Brenning.

Felonious Assault and Battery—John H. Kelly.

Aggravated Assault and Battery—Jno. Bernd, Jno. Hancock and Geo. Irwin.

Burglary and Larceny—Clark (four charges), John H. Burdell (three charges).

Larceny and Receiving Buildings—Rose Ward, Jno. McKinney, Walter Byrd, William Gilmore, Joseph Phillips, Joseph McKee and James Coffee.

Larceny—James Jackson, Mary Ann Phillips, Catharine Gordon, Casper Graff, Thomas Darrell, Christ. Greene, Alex. Kennedy, Frederick Schmike, Martin Ruff, Isaac Coles, Emil Munster, Joseph Reynolds, Stockdale Smith, Patrick May, Michael Burke, Daniel Wolfe, Mary Ann Foster, Mary Fagan, Henry Taylor, Edward Munan, Robert Stewart, Daniel Collins, John Late, Wendell Helmuth, Clement Lentz and William Keaser.

Embezzlement—H. H. Maivey.

False Pretense—Joseph Reynolds, H. Lavagalls, H. Zimmerman.

Embezzlement—John Johnston.

Franci—Matthew Wigansky.

Intent to Commit Fraud—John Schultz.

Assault and Battery—James Morgan (two charges).

Surety of the Peace—Wm. Peterson.

Desertion—Henry Harrison and Thomas D. Gardner.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

Departure of Large Delegations for the Inauguration—The Duquesne Greys With the Great Western Band.

The eastward bound train yesterday took thousands of persons from this city and beyond on a visit to the National Capitol to witnesse the second inauguration of President Grant. Pittsburgh and vicinity will be largely represented there, as usual on such occasions, and one feature of our delegation will attract attention and admiration and be heard of throughout the land. The Duquesne Greys, one of the oldest military organizations and one of the best known of the State of Pennsylvania, will be represented by two hundred members fully equipped.

THE PREPARATIONS,

on the part of the Greys have been making for some time, and the visit has been looked forward to with pleasure by the whole organization. Many members who had anticipated taking part, were sorely disappointed at their inability to do so, and, doubtless, there is not one but would be most glad to aid in the demonstration. All, however, lent a helping hand in the preparations, and the arrangements were completed to such satisfaction that every one will be fully cared for and all must enjoy themselves. The companies have been in drill for some weeks past and each member vied with the other to be prepared to make such an exhibit in the manual of arms as to merit the credit of the Greys and command approbation everywhere. The Great Western Band, which has become famous as Hedick's Drum Corps, were engaged, and these are nine experts to take with them the best that may be drawn to the Capitol. That they will be admired by people everywhere, there can be no doubt.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GREYS.

The organization of the Greys with the companies participating in the excursion, and their accompanying officers are as follows:

Field Officers—Col. Campbell, Lieut. Col. Guthrie.

Staff—Adjt. Foster, Lieut. J. Scott Ward.

Non. Com. Staff—Sergt. Major Pillson, Com. Sergt. M. H. Marks, Qr. Master Sergt. S. H. Dunseath, and Hospital Steward F. G. Seitz.

Company "A"—Capt. W. R. Read, Lieut. James Petrie.

Company "B"—First Lieut. A. I. Brown commanding, Lieut. John J. Aldrich.

Company "C"—Capt. S. L. Fullwood, First Lieut. D. Dunseath, Jr., Second Lieut. John M. Moore.

Company "D"—First Lieut. R. Walter Guthrie commanding, Second Lieut. T. Dallas Wilkins.

Company "E"—Capt. Wm. F. Aull, Lieut. Geo. F. Colhoun.

Great Western (regimental) band, twenty-seven pieces, Prof. B. Weis, leader.

Regimental Drum Corps—eighteen men—S. J. Hedick, chief.

THE DEPARTURE.

The regiment was ordered to meet at the Armory at six o'clock last evening, and at seven o'clock the companies were marched to old City Hall. Here a large crowd assembled to witness the final preparations, but with the exception of those who could get into the gallery few were allowed in the hall. After some remarks from the Great Western band, all members of the companies having arrived during the night, were put through the manual of arms by Col. Guthrie, and they did themselves credit. The regiment was then acquitted themselves well. The line was formed in marching with music and march departure, the companies were approached for departure, the companies were drawn up in line and thanks, it necessary, but it was not necessary for him to make some remarks to the members for their duty. They would, he said, be welcomed at the national capitol by thousands of people, and at the many cities of the country, and especially from the ladies. One of the oldest organizations—one well known for years—which would be represented by them. He hoped and expected that no member would do anything that may tarnish the organization's fair name, but rather that they would so conduct themselves, each and every one, as to still further brighten it. They did not go as individuals, but as a regiment, and good order and discipline would be expected and demanded. After the conclusion of Col. Campbell's remarks the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Guthrie, took up the line of March by fours, headed by the bands, and proceeded by the way of Fifth Avenue, Smithfield and Liberty streets to the Union Depot. A large concourse of people accompanied them, and on reaching the depot it was found to be filled, almost, with people anxious to witness their departure and wish them a safe and pleasant journey. The special train furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad was in waiting and all were soon on board, and at about 9:15 it moved out of the depot. We shall all look for a good account from the Greys of Pittsburgh.

Local Option.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I care nothing of what the lawyers may say of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of Local Option laws. I care nothing of what the liquor men or the temperance men may say about the propriety or impropriety of amending the original law so as to allow the people of these cities to vote on the question this spring. As to the former, I am content to leave the question to the courts at the proper time. As to the latter, we have elected a delegation to the Senate and House of Representatives, and each member of that delegation having taken an oath to do his duty as his judgment and conscience shall dictate, I leave them to the discharge of that duty, without menace, threat, or bribe.

This is a question of statesmanship. Without statute law on the subject the people are at liberty to manufacture and sell liquors by retail or by wholesale or in quantities to suit purchasers. Now, the first question that presents itself to the legislator is, Shall the right to manufacture and sell liquors be restricted? On this, I take it for granted that he could have no doubt, as the question has so long and so uniformly been decided in the affirmative, and not now being discussed, we may dismiss it.

Then the next question that naturally arises is, the settled policy of the State being to restrict the right to manufacture and sell liquors, how and in what manner shall that restriction be made? I say this is the only question, because the Local Option law does not declare prohibition, but restricts the right to sell to druggists, for medicinal and manufacturing purposes. Therefore, the question raised is only, after all, one of restriction. To restrict the right to druggists is either right or wrong, politic or impolitic. Whether it is right or politic in Allegheny county, I cannot know without the light of actual trial. Therefore, I hold that to set in motion or to move a machinery of law which a hundred conflicting voices got up on this question, and which has no law for itself and its locality, is not correct legislation—it is special legislation. Such I regard as worse a hundred-fold than the special legislation which Dr. Harland and Dr. Witherspoon have preached against for years.

I am told that in the new Constitution, now being prepared by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, it will be provided that no special law shall be enacted on any subject upon which a general law could be constitutionally passed, and for this I thank God, and take courage.

Again, if the people of the State should unequivocally demand that the right to sell liquors be restricted to druggists for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, let that demand be enacted into a general law by the law making power, and let it be the law of the State, acting and operating alike upon all the people of the State, in all its cities and counties. The people spoke the law makers, and they can have the law if they will.

Then, sir, when this is done, Christianity, as well as true statesmanship, demands that a reasonable time be given to those who are engaged in the traffic that is said has been legalized and lawful, to close their business.

If you have the right (which I do not admit) to practically conclude their stock of liquors on hand, your honor would certainly restrain you from exercising that right.

The newspaper report of Dr. Witherspoon at Executor Hall makes him justify the confiscation of the liquors which the citizens may have on hand by the precedent of the emancipation of slaves. Does not the good doctor know that the slaves were declared free by virtue of the war power, and that, under the Constitution, Congress was powerless to do it as a civil measure? The difference in the cases is that the liquor men are not waging an armed rebellion against the government, while the slave owners, in their case, were making war upon the very life and existence of the same.

The next question I consider is the wisdom and propriety of restricting the sale to druggists for the purposes mentioned. Now, it may have on hand, as by law adopted in Allegheny county, then my Reverend friend, Dr. Wilson Woodside, will not be allowed to purchase the necessary wine for sacramental purposes. And why? Because the law restricts the right to sell to druggists, and that for medicinal and manufacturing purposes alone. If the conscientious scruples of the Fathers are such could the humble Christian man or woman kneel at the altar of his and her God, and take the cup, with the hallowed presence being broken by the thought, that its contents had been surreptitiously obtained?

When Dr. Howard goes to the druggist for the sacramental wine, he must undersell a dram-seller to the druggist (which he of course would not do), and if he break the law in selling to the request of the Reverend Doctor, he becomes a criminal. If the law is to be used for a holy purpose, may I not ask him to look into the law and see what it says on the subject? The offense is the same in both cases.

To restrict the right to sell to druggists for medicinal and manufacturing purposes is to make every druggist a law-breaker and every drug store a grog shop. I therefore hold that this right to restrict the right to druggists alone is unwise, impolitic, and should not be adopted.

Another thought would seem to me to demand one of two policies. First, to exterminate the whole thing, which is manifestly impossible; or, second, to restrict the right to sell to good, responsible citizens, who shall comply with the laws and regulations made with reference thereto—and make these laws and regulations as stringent as you please—the right to sell to be for all purposes.

A CITIZEN.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Meeting of Coal Operators—Scale of Prices Agreed Upon.

A meeting was held on Saturday morning by the coal operators doing business along the different railroads and rivers, at the office of Thomas Fawcett & Son, on Water street. There was a full representation present. Mr. Simpson Horner was called to the chair, and W. A. McIntosh elected Secretary.

The Secretary read the scale of prices adopted February 1st, 1873, by the Tuscarawas Valley Coal and Mining Association, as follows:

Resolved, That the price of mining coal of standard thickness (four feet), shipped on the line of any road or toll from February 1st to October 1st, and one dollar per ton from October 1st to February 1st.

That miners are paid one dollar per ton for mining coal, to receive five cents extra on every three inches that coal is less than four feet.

Each resolution was debated at length by the members present, after which the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The maximum price paid for mining coal by the bushel (100 cents per bushel) is now and prior to last fall, at which time a number of operators were compelled to accede to a demand of an increase of 5) five cents per bushel, owing to the temporary necessities of manufacturers and private consumers, and which was found to be a loss both for home and foreign trade, has since materially declined, and is now, and has been for some time past, so small as not to remunerate us for conducting the same when paying over four (4) cents per bushel; therefore

Resolved, That our business be conducted with a view to the raising the standard price of four cents per bushel at all mines on the railroads, thus making the price uniform with the price of mining at the Ferry mines, commencing on and after April 1st, 1873, and that the officers of the Railroad Coal Operators' Association be requested to call a meeting on Tuesday next, to take definite action, and fix the time at which the reduction shall take place.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Preliminary orders were granted in the matter of the applications for charters of incorporation of the Bradford Mutual Land Building and Loan Association, the Pittsburgh Academy of Sciences, and the St. Mary's Beneficial Society of Allegheny city.

The design of the Academy of Teachers is to promote the public teachers a higher standard of moral character, scholastic attainments, enthusiasm and professional dignity.

In the case of Sumner & Co. vs. Birkelbach, the Court granted a rule on the plaintiffs to appear and show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, and in the meantime a stay of proceedings was ordered.

The petition of Mr. Miller, wife of Milton Miller, of McKeesport, was presented, claiming the benefits of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings. The prayer was granted by the Court.

A petition was presented by Annie Vance, by her next friend, E. G. Rieban, praying for a divorce from her husband, on the ground of desertion. A subpœna was awarded, returnable on the first Monday in June, 1873.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A petition was filed by Brock & Wilner, of Buffalo, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Rudolf Weissenburger, of Crawford county.

A petition was also filed by French & Co., of Chicago, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of J. A. McDowell & Co., of Conneaut, Ohio.

On creditors' petition, J. S. Carpenter and McMurtrie Brothers, of Lawrence county, and John Carle, jr., of Venango county, were adjudged bankrupts.

By arrangement with creditors the case of Jesse Ayres, of Bradford county, was allowed to be dismissed.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Jury trials will be resumed in this court to-day. The cases holding over from last week will be subject to call.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Ada Harland concluded a fairly successful engagement at this house on Saturday night, having pleased her audiences on every occasion.

This evening Mr. Frank Mayo, a decidedly clever young actor, who has many admirers in our city, will begin a short season, appearing in an entirely new play, "Davy Crockett," from the pen of Mr. Kendall, entitled "Davy Crockett; or, Be Sure You're Right and Go Ahead." In this piece Mr. Mayo enacts the title character, a frontiersman, *Davy Crockett*. There is an added attraction in the first appearance, this evening, of Miss Effie Ellsler, a vivacious and charming young actress, who will sustain the *rôle* of *Eleanor Vaughn*, our play goers were much pleased with Miss Ellsler on her former visits, and will be delighted to hear that an opportunity is offered to them to see her in a part that will display her and dressed in first class style, as is usual at this theatre. Mr. Palmer has prepared a number of new scenes, so that all will be done in the interest of the performance, while fresh properties and music may also be expected.

Aims's American Theater.

The prevalence of the Lenten season cannot effect the business at the American, so long as Mr. Aims secures such attractions as he has announced for this week. In the list of the new stars are the wonderful gymnasts, Mons. and Mlle Leopold and Leo, in their daring feats on the flying trapeze; the pleasant dancing duo; Miss Patti Rosa, clog dancer; Tommy Murray, Irish comedian; Odell, the silk ladder of life; J. H. Budworth, the Carrolls, and others.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Novelties innumerable will be served up to the patrons of the ever popular Varieties, this week, by Stage Manager Williams. Among the people engaged are Miss Fannie Davenport, the Levantine brothers, Miss Sadie Rogers Miss Annette Lapoint, Maffitt and Jeffrey, Thomas and Heany, J. W. McAndrews, Billy Barry, Minnie Gray, Niles and Evans, Harry La Rochford, Miss Hunt, Miss Florence, Miss Lucy Clifton, G. W. Berman and others. A new local drama, the "Mill Girls of the Twin Cities," will be performed. The female minstrels are announced for new songs and jokes, and every branch of the variety business will be represented on the programme.

The Councils and the New Charter.

Two unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure a special meeting of Councils to consider the final action of the Joint Committee on the new City Charter. Both meetings failed for want of a quorum. Whether the councilmen who absented themselves are opposed to so many meetings, or do not desire to have the charter approved in time for presentation at the present session of the Legislature, are questions which not a few persons would like to have answered. The general impression is that the charter will be approved much in the shape in which it comes from the committee, but it will be strenuously opposed in some of its features, and if the work of amending it is once begun it may not end until several sessions of Councils have been had. It was understood, on Saturday, that no further efforts would be made to get a special meeting. Councils will not meet in regular session until next Monday, the 10th instant, at which time some expression of sentiment will be had on the matter.

Child Smothered.

An infant child of Mr. Kier, who resides at No. 1709 Jane street, East Birmingham, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning about five o'clock. The mother awakened at three o'clock the same morning and found the child alive and well. She arose at five to prepare breakfast, and then discovered that the child was dead. The Coroner was summoned and held an inquest over the remains when a verdict of death from smothering was rendered.

The Late Capt. Anawalt.

The body of Capt. John A. Anawalt, who was drowned on Thursday, February 20th, from the steamer Mary Davage of which he was commander, and which was found on Thursday last floating near Wolf creek, a point about eighty miles below Louisville, was brought to this city yesterday by express. The body will be forwarded to-day to Brownsville, where it will be interred to-morrow morning.

Business of the Mayor's Office for February.

Following is the report of business at the Mayor's office for the month of February:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkenness	409
Disorderly cases	293
Vagrancy	53
Informations	63
Total	818
Discharged	141

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$2,136 25
Jail receipts	253 00
Police	416 15
Dramatic license	175 00
Pawn and switch do	325 09
Total	$3,308 49
Receipts for February, 1872	2,735 59
Increase	$ 573 10

Organization of School Committees.

The following committees of the Central Board of Education have organized for the year with the chairmen named:

Finance—M. W. Rankin.
High School—James F. Sterrett.
Text Books and Grades—James McEwen.
Legislation—Samuel Harper.
Music—Frank P. Case.
Miller street School—James McEwen.

Resignation of a Pastor.

The congregation connected with the Universalist Church were taken by surprise last evening, when the pastor, the Rev. Wm. Van De Mark, announced that owing to ill health he would be compelled to resign his charge. The resignation will take effect on the 1st of April, after which date Mr. Van De Mark will travel for the benefit of his health. His health has been failing gradually this winter, which has contributed him to properly attend to the duties of his charge. His many friends hope he may be readily restored to health and be able to resume the work of the ministry.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE funeral of Mrs. Judge Hampton, on Saturday, was very largely attended.

THERE were no less than fifty cases before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

TRAINS on the Pan Handle Railroad were delayed on Saturday at Cork's run tunnel.

THERE is a certainty of great activity in the way of building improvements this spring.

THE Board of School Controllers of Allegheny will hold a regular meeting to-morrow night.

MISS MATILDA HINDMAN will lecture in Sharon, Pa., on next Wednesday evening. Her subject will be, "Are we right?"

THE small-pox, which has for some time been prevalent in the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Tannehill street, has abated.

THE police of Alderman Koenig are in search of one Baldsar Hanner charged, on oath of John Roper with a violent assault.

THE municipal hall clock is now running, and the big bell is struck every third hour by the clock battery, and not by the operators, as heretofore.

THE new Carson street Methodist Episcopal Church building, on the South Side, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Edward Williams is the pastor.

FREDERICK MILLER has been charged before Alderman Koenig with the larceny of a gaiter, on the Fifth avenue, on oath of Gottlieb Mischer. No hearing has yet been had in the case.

FOR the alleged larceny of a hog of the value of two dollars Deputy Mayor Irwin held David Heirs to bail for a hearing to-day. In the sum of three hundred dollars, Max Conrad prosecutor.

WE are indebted to Mr. Cordier, Superintendent of the Allegheny County Workhouse, for a copy of the third annual report of that institution, a full abstract of which we published some time ago.

BUILDING INSPECTOR REED reports that during the month of February a greater number of permits for new buildings were issued than for the same month in any other year, and as a consequence the receipts of his office were greater.

WE learn by a dispatch received on Saturday by Mr. J. M. Carson, one of the owners, that a hundred barrels of oil well was struck last week, near Grapeville, about eight miles from Butler. At last accounts the well continued to flow.

HARRY SAMUELS and John A. Collins, boys, were brought before Alderman Koenig on Saturday, for the alleged larceny of coats from the rotunda of James Church, Wm. Taylor prosecutor. The defendants were held to bail for a hearing.

MR. JOHN HEALY, who is employed in the United States Marshal's office, took suddenly ill Saturday afternoon at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ferry street. He was carried into the Marshal's office, where restoratives being applied, he soon recovered.

ANOTHER pocket-book was lost last evening, a lady's name we failed to learn, had her pocket picked while in one of the Pleasant Valley cars at the Pennsylvania depot. Her pocket-book, containing fifty dollars was taken by the thief. The lady came from Birmingham, and was on her way to Allegheny.

A SNOW plow was stolen a few days ago from the premises of Charles Eichenraub, who resides at Elm. Suspecting Wesley Heinsmith and Christian Leutz of the larceny, he made information against them before Alderman Kleber. The accused were arrested and committed to jail to await a hearing.

IT was not Lieutenant Davis who was suspended by the Mayor for intoxication of drunkenness on Saturday's paper. It was the Lieutenant who was the companion of the drunk, but he was not the officer named as the defendant. He is one of the best officers on the force, and it is a matter of regret that the mistake has been made in his case.

JACOB BERNSTEIN lodged information on Saturday before Alderman Kreder against Nathan Weschsler, charging him with the larceny of goods that the accused obtained goods from the deponent on credit to the amount of $200. The goods were found in the goods and was about leaving the State to go to Poland. The accused was arrested and committed for a hearing.

A SALOON keeper named Michael Alt, of the Thirty-first ward, was charged on Saturday before Alderman O'Donnell, with assault and battery on Ruth or Susan Schenck. The allegation is that the defendant assaulted the complainant and drove her from his saloon, where she was trying to induce her husband to go home. Fifty dollars bail was gave bail for court.

A SUNKEN coal barge in the Monongahela river, near the Suspension bridge, caused an accident on Saturday afternoon, which might have resulted in serious loss of life and property. The tow-boat Carter ran foul of the barge when towing other barges to Brown's landing. The boat was thrown on to a position that it was with difficulty that the barges of coal were saved from being wrecked against a pier of the bridge. The timely assistance of the steamer Ella prevented a disaster.

JACOB NOLL, a carpenter, met with a severe accident on Saturday afternoon, while working at a house on Twenty-fifth street, South Side. He had ascended the roof of the house of which he was engaged, when he slipped on the ice and was carried over the eaves. He struck on his back on the pavement below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. Dr. Riggs was summoned, and after an examination discovered that Noll had sustained a fracture of both the shoulder blade and of the spine. The injured man was removed to his home in the vicinity where he is receiving every attention.

Weekly Settings Bank.

The card of the Institution containing a list of its officers and directors, appears in another column this morning. It is incorporated on the individual liability plan, and deserves the full confidence and sufficient evidence of its thorough reliability. The officers are so well known that they require no recommendation at our hands. Jacob H. Walter, formerly Prothonotary in the Pittsburgh, Wm. Haven of the firm of A. Garrison & Co., is the Vice President, and Thomas H. Hunter, ex-Recorder is the Cashier. The latter gentleman has had, although a young man, of the banking business acquired through long years of experience in the Allegheny National Bank of this city. The Bank affords special facilities for clerks, mechanics and others receiving a stated salary or amount of wages who reside in that portion of the city in which it is located, and who desire to profitably invest a portion of their earnings. Their accommodation of workingmen the Weekly Savings Bank will be open from 6 until 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and from 9 o'clock a.m. especially invited to examine the card and note names of its directors.

The Gabler Piano.

The piano fortes manufactured by Ernest Gabler are now pronounced to be of first class, competent judges as the best piano fortes manufactured. Their high reputation and the increased demand for them in the United States as well as in the large exports to them to England, South America, Australia, Mexico, etc., prove their superior quality and universally acknowledged merits. Prof. Carl Retter, who has recently opened a music store at No. 137 Federal street, Allegheny city, has accepted the agency for these celebrated instruments.

Buy Your Trunks

At Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street, and secure a bargain.

Will Not be Undersold.

The firm of Vogel & Graham, No. 118 Wood street, have determined to sell their trunks, valises, &c., at prices which defy competition from any and all other dealers.

Large Stock and Low Prices.

These are the inducements to buyers presented by Messrs. Vogel & Graham, dealers in trunks, valises and traveling bags, No. 118 Wood street.

Perfect Work.

The vehicles turned out at the great carriage manufactory of Messrs. Workman & Davis, No. 41 Fifth Avenue, Arch street,